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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1928

NUMBER 10

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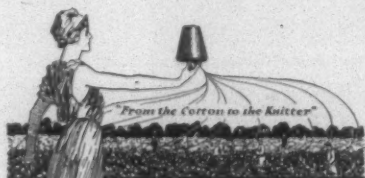
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Commerce of the U. S., speak on "Business Cooperation as a Public Asset." The National Broadcasting Company, recognizing the importance of the conference to business, will broadcast this key address over the stations named below.

The editors of this publication, which is a member of The Associated Business Papers, Inc., believe that you will want to be sure to hear at least Mr. Butterworth's contribution to this important conference.

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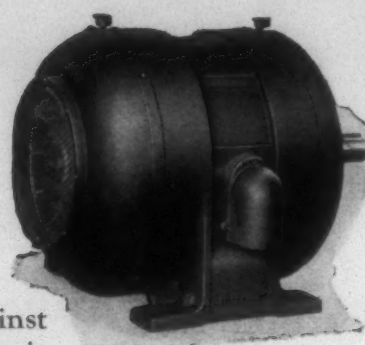
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52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York



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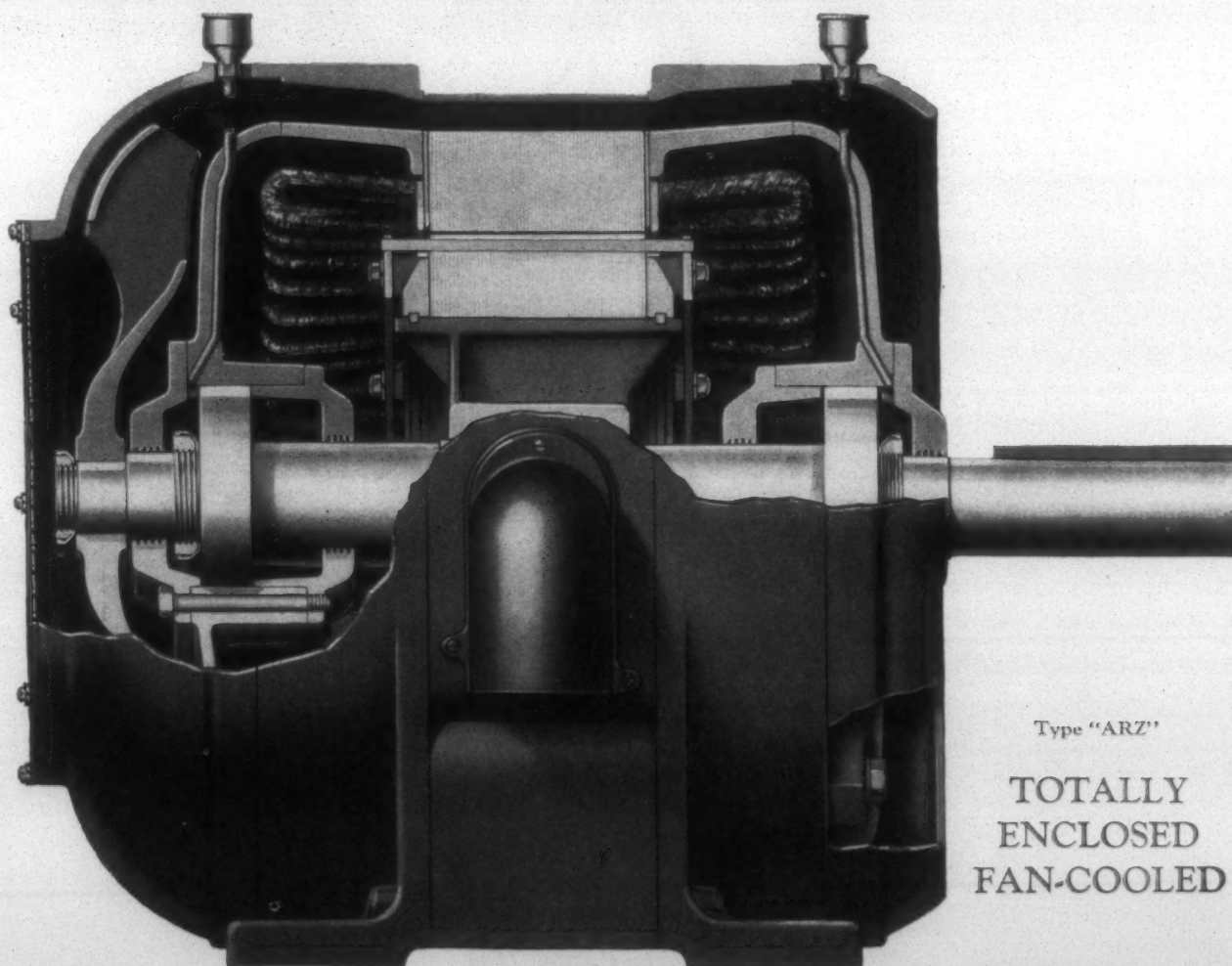
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Co-operation of Mill and Business Papers for Market Development

CO-OPERATIVE trade development as distinct from individual business promotion is the new order of the day. Groups of manufacturers in many lines are combining through trade associations or through special organizations set up for trade development alone to extend the volume of sales, to reduce wastes in distribution, to compete as a group against other manufacturers of other commodities as groups.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, through its membership in the Cotton-Textile Institute, has a great opportunity for practical co-operation in the promotion of new uses of cotton fabrics. The Cotton-Textile Institute represents in its membership all branches of cotton fabrics and is in a position to take leadership in establishing new markets.

An immediate opportunity exists for extending new markets by setting up a co-operative opportunity between the New Uses Division of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Associated Business Papers. The Associated Business Papers is a non-profit organization established like the Cotton-Textile Institute to forward a wider knowledge of the products of its members and the products of the members of the Associated Business Papers are the specialized journals covering manufacturing, selling and services in the field of industry, trade and professions.

Just as the Cotton-Textile Institute represents and deals with the co-operative problems of the textile manufacturer of fabrics so the business press through its organization deals with the co-operative problems of spreading the knowledge of the way in which the editorial and advertising pages of its member journals reach specialized groups of buyers in many markets, including railways, construction, municipal, electrical, mining, food, iron and steel markets in both the United States and Canada.

Each of the great divisions of the Cotton Textile Industry offers an opportunity for relating its specialized uses to specialized markets, not only taking the present uses to which cotton fabrics are put in industry and trade and the home, but developing new uses which come out of the intimate analysis of the specialized markets and the trade problems to those markets.

Abstract of an Address by F. M. Feiker, Managing Director, The Associated Business Papers, Inc., Delivered before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

What I am suggesting is a matter program of co-ordination, analyzing and rearranging the remarkable inventory of uses of cotton fabrics which was prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in such a form that the various products listed are related to the specialized markets and the specialized problems of trade involved in reaching those markets about which the editors of the member journals of the Associated Business Papers in some sixty fields of industry and trade have a highly intimate and accurate trade knowledge.

The New Uses Division of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the office of the Associated Business Papers have during the past year set up in a preliminary way three or four experimental programs for advancing co-operatively new uses for cotton fabrics.

I wish to present to you briefly a picture of the business press as a great instrument not only for the promotion of ideas, but as the creator of ideas for the development of the cotton textile industry. The 129 publications which constitute the membership of the Associated Business Papers, should not be thought of alone as media for reaching through the editorial and advertising pages the 1,250,000 readers divided into the specialized groups of industries, trades and professions, but also as a great organized body of fact-finding, a personnel of specialists, highly conversant with the manufacturing and selling details of their respective industries or trades, or with the operation and management of the many institutions and services which they also represent.

To be specific is perhaps the simplest way to show the opportunity for co-ordination. It seems worthwhile to emphasize the fact that we are in a period of great competition and that what we think is right and useful will not become common knowledge without intense application in time and money. Ideas are many. Ideas put to work rationally are few. What I would like to visualize for you is not an assumption of casual interest, but a really great opportunity for forwarding nationally new conceptions of your busi-

ness and of your markets. It is an easy thing to sit and think in convention halls and discuss ways and means. It is a much more difficult thing to devise practical co-operative undertakings in which all who participate will benefit. Yet I would visualize for the Cotton-Textile Institute in co-operation with the business press of America not a small opportunity, but a great responsibility to co-ordinate and put to work the organized forces for the making of industrial and trade opinion which underlie the success of any great marketing program.

In one or two instances let me visualize immediate opportunities and then suggest a master plan. The New Uses Division suggested to the office of the Associated Business Papers the possibility for the development of office draperies. Office draperies may largely be made of cotton fabrics and apparently offer a very real market for development not only for the sale of such fabrics in executive and professional offices, but in factories, stores, hospitals, hotels, municipal institutions and other specialized homes of business, profession and trade.

In studying the market problems, it immediately became clear that since business men buy products for business use on the basis of utility values rather than vanity values, price would be a consideration in determining the sale of draperies in large measure. A church was being remodeled under the direction of one of the staff of the Associated Business Papers. Bids were let on the draping of the social rooms of the church to five different concerns. The lowest bid was obtained from a producer of theatrical equipment and fittings. That bid was less than one-half of the highest bid on the same specifications. Analysis of the bids indicated that the reason for this low bid was that the labor cost of manufacturing the draperies was a factory operation on the part of the theatrical equipment producer and a hand operation on the part of the other bidders. This suggested at once that if office draperies were to be promoted in any large way a new decorator must come into being, namely, a factory producer of

decorative equipment, whereby we might have the advantage of mass production for beauty and art, as well as utility.

To make a long story short, the theatrical producer has now established an office draperies division and the next stage is to spread widely this idea through organized effort to many centers.

Take another illustration as to a possible opportunity involving not alone the present consumers and users, but inter-industry co-operation in the development of a product. Coal mines seem a long way from the cotton field, yet a fleecy field of cotton may be the means of developing the products of sunless mines. Anthracite coal, as well as domestic bituminous coal, are in sharp competition today with other forms of domestic heating, including the oil burner, the gas heater, and in some highly specialized localities, electricity. A business publication has suggested to the miners of anthracite that coal should be bagged at the mine, trademarked with B. T. U. content. This method of handling coal would reduce wastes in several directions and be particularly successful in reducing the coal handling at the home where the new times of coal stokers, automatic feed furnaces and other devices are rapidly coming forward as more efficient forms of coal fuel burning.

An experiment is now being conducted by the Associated Business Papers in co-operation with the Cotton-Textile Institute whereby a study is being made of reducing the handling of coal with an automatic coal stoker in a home by supplying the local coal retailer with fifty-pound cotton bags which he will fill and leave at the home stacked up in a neat array so that each of these 50-pound bags of buckwheat coal can be dumped conveniently into the hopper of the stoker without the dirt or dust incident to shovelling.

A conference between the business publications representing the architect, the heating and ventilating engineer, the organized coal dealers, the organized coal producers, and representatives of the Cotton-Textile Institute will be shortly held to discuss practical ways and means for promoting this idea.

A third illustration typical of another direction in which the business press and the organized cotton

(Continued on Page 34)

Variable Speed Spinning of Cotton Yarn *

THERE are two systems commonly used for spinning cotton yarns. First, mule spinning which is an intermittent process where the roving is first drawn out, spun, and then wound on the bobbin in cop form. Second, ring spinning which is a continuous process, drawing, twisting and winding on the bobbin simultaneously.

The advantages of mule spinning are today limited to the finer counts of yarn.

It might be stated here that due to the present construction of the mule frame there is no advantage to be gained by applying variable speed.

There are several important advantages to be gained in ring spinning over mule spinning at constant speed which can be enumerated as follows:

- 1—Much less floor space per spindle required.
- 2—Greater production per spindle.
- 3—Less maintenance costs.
- 4—Lower labor costs.

However, ring spinning at constant speed is attended with some disadvantages.

1—Impossible to make changes in spindle speeds for various counts of yarn spun, or changes in atmospheric conditions, or poor qualities of roving without considerable loss of production.

2—The traveler size selected for a given size of yarn run at constant spindle speed is at best a compromise. It must be of sufficient weight to hold the balloon of the thread in bounds when spinning at low positions of the rail, and not to break the thread at high positions of the rail. Further explanation of the operation of the frame will follow.

Advantages of Variable Speed

The advantages of operating a ring frame at variable speed are considerably greater, for instance:

Changes in spindle speed for changes in counts of yarn can be made in very short time with no loss of production. When changes in atmospheric conditions occur such as hot humid days of summer, or extremely dry cold days in winter, the speed may be changed to meet these conditions always keeping production at a maximum point.

Speeds can be adjusted so that whatever size traveler is used it will be correct for the yarn size during the entire process of spinning.

When poor qualities of cotton are present it is possible to immediately adjust the speed to meet the requirements so that the losses are kept down to a minimum.

Bleached or dyed cottons can be spun to better advantage when the speeds can be adjusted to meet conditions.

In mills where a variety of yarn sizes is made, variable speed is of great value.

Before going into the subject of varying speed spinning further, it might be well to briefly explain the

By E. A. Untreese, Industrial Engineering Dept., General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

operation of the principal parts of a spinning frame.

The method of operation of a ring frame is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1

The bobbin B is pressed down over the spindle S and both revolve at the same speed, the spindle being driven by a band or tape from the main cylinder H.

The roving bobbins are set in a creel and the roving guided to a set of rolls, A, each successive set of rolls running at a higher peripheral speed causing the roving to be drawn out. On the way to the guide wire, G, arranged concentrically over the spindle, twist is introduced by means of the circular motion

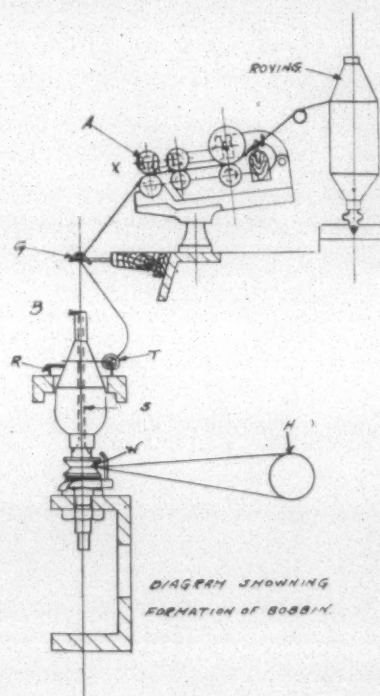


Figure 1

of the traveler, T, a small hook-shaped piece of hardened steel sprung over the flanged ring, R.

The finished yarn is pulled through the traveler on to the bobbin on which it is wound. The yarn drags the traveler around the ring, not at a speed corresponding to that of the spindles but with just enough slip to allow the yarn given out by the front rolls being wound on the bobbin. The ring, R, is mounted on a rail which receives an "up" and "down" motion from a suitable mechanism so that the yarn is wound on the bobbin in one of two ways commonly called warp wind and filling or cop wind.

Warp Wind

The warp wind may be described as follows: At the beginning of the spinning process the ring rail, R, slowly moves up and down from a point at the bottom of the bobbin to a predetermined point at the top of the bobbin. The rate of speed in each direction being uniform, and each succeeding traverse of the rail

being less than the preceeding one. At the full bobbin position the rail moves up and down approximately two-thirds of the distance at the start.

Filling Wind

Filling or cop wind varies considerably from warp wind. The rail starts at the bottom of the bobbin similarly, but only moves a short distance up and down the bobbin, the movement of the rail in one direction being faster than in the other direction. When the rail is moving at slow speed, the yarn is wound on the bobbin in close layers, and when moving fast only a few layers of yarn are wound on, which tend only to bind on the closely wound layers. In addition to this change of speed of the rail there is an additional change which allows the rail to dwell longer at the bottom of the traverse than at the top of the traverse, permitting more yarn to be wound on the bobbin at the bottom of the traverse, making a cop formation as shown in Figure 1. The operation of the ring rail and the changes of speed are controlled by suitable cam mechanisms on the frame.

Many improvements have been made in the manufacture of the ring spinning frame in the past few years, but it has long been recognized that driving them at constant speed, although very simple, is not entirely satisfactory as it does not permit the various operations to be carried out in a uniform manner nor does it allow the frame to be worked to its full capacity.

Tension on Yarn

When driving a ring frame at constant speed the tension on the yarn between the traveler and bobbin varies materially according to the diameter at which the winding takes place, resulting in an uneven build of bobbin due to the yarn being wound tight at the small diameter and considerably looser at the large diameter. The yarn tension at the guide wire, and also between the guide wire and the front roll, varies considerably with the winding at different diameters.

Although the variations of tension arising at these points are smaller than those between the traveler and the bobbin, the yarn at this point has very little twist as compared with the twist in the yarn when wound on the bobbin, is therefore much weaker and causes considerable breakage of ends.

These uneven tensions are present at all positions of the ring rail from empty to full bobbin and the uneven tensions due to variations in diameters are even greater as the ring rail approaches the upper position.

The balloon or bulging of the yarn due to the centrifugal forces as it revolves around the ring cause additional stresses on the yarn. When the ring rail is in the

lower positions and the yarn is wound on the larger diameters, the balloon is large and reduces in size as the rail moves upward to the smaller diameter position. As the rail approaches the upper position on the bobbin and the winding takes place at the small diameter, the balloon practically disappears and the danger of broken ends increases greatly, and quality of the yarn is affected due to increased tensions. Therefore, the maximum constant speed permissible is determined by these conditions, which last but a fractional part of the whole working time. During the greater part of the process of spinning, the speed of the spindles might be considerably increased beyond the speed determined from the above conditions and, therefore, the maximum output of yarn is not fully obtained when the frame is driven at constant speed.

Many devices such as separators between the bobbins, which would permit the use of lighter travelers; movable guide wires which would ascend and descend in synchronism with the rail, have been used to improve the operation of the frame at constant speed, all of which were to some extent practical.

Variable Speed Essential to Equal Tension

The basic trouble, which is unequal tension on the yarn while spinning, is not eliminated by any of these devices and the only way to further improve the operation of the ring frame and its production is by varying the speed during the spinning process.

From very complete tests and mathematical calculations of the various tensions and stresses on the yarn during the spinning process it has been proven that the tensions on the yarn depend on the speed, and by suitably varying the speed the tensions can be altered as desired and kept constant. The speed may be regulated so as to keep the tension between the traveler and bobbin constant, which improves the winding; or the tension between the guide wire and the traveler may be kept constant, improving the spinning. In either case the production is increased, since the speed is increased when winding on the large diameters, to keep the tension nearly up to maximum.

The difficulty with variable speed spinning lies in the mechanism needed to provide the speed variation. Various mechanical devices have been developed for varying the speed on a ring spinning frame which are enumerated as follows:

- 1—Step pulley drives.
- 2—Cone pulley drives.
- 3—Belt slipping devices.
- 4—Planetary gear drives.

Motors Provide Variable Speed

All of these have failed to meet the conditions required and it has since become a problem for the manufacturers of electric motors to solve.

Various experiments with electric

*Paper presented at the October meeting of the Textile Session of the A. I. E. E. Regional Convention, Atlanta, Ga.

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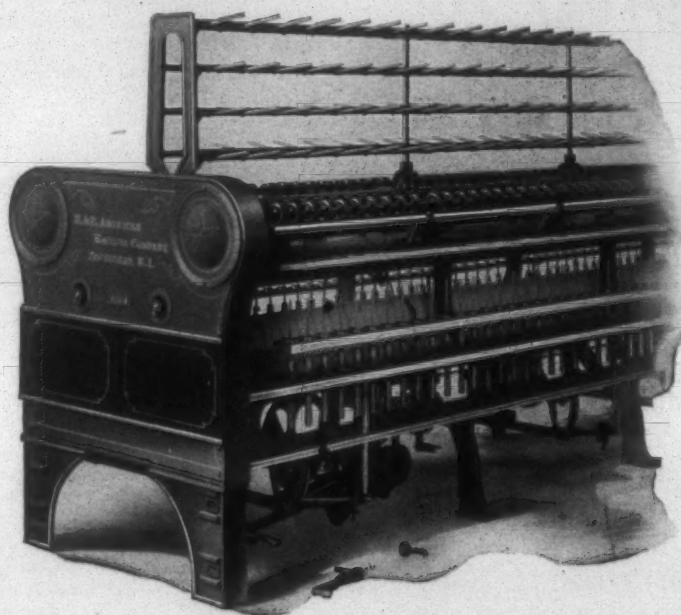
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Conveyor Systems in Textile Mills

The air is full today of schemes for increasing productive efficiency and reducing productive costs in industry, and no branch is coming in for greater attention than is the textile industry. This is because its needs are greater than most and its position is daily becoming more urgent. Thus there is talk of the savings possible by means of amalgamations, of the benefits of reduced wages, of longer hours and an increased number of shifts. The results that research should achieve and the possibilities of technical improvements are also being regularly debated and any means by which mechanical aid may help to increase the output of the workers is being carefully sought.

Labor in textile mills may be divided into two classes—that responsible for the supervision of machinery and that to which is allotted the transportation of material. Any examination of the general position, therefore, must be carried out in each of these sections. In the first, which is concerned with the actual productive machinery, it is notorious that developments have taken place principally in the weaving and preparation machinery. While in weaving there have been many attempts made to effect automatic operation of looms; successful to a considerable extent, for example, in the Northrop, the only development which shows signs of eliminating one or more processes in spinning is that of high drafting, and even this is as yet by no means accepted. This does not mean, of course, that the spinning processes have received less attention. Although no developments so revolutionary as the automatic loom have resulted, the work which has been done is reflected in the high average efficiency of the spinning mill lay-out.

Within comparatively recent years, in fact, the transportation problems of both spinning and weaving mills have received a great deal of attention, the aim being, of course, to get as near as possible to automatic operation, and there are many ingenious devices now in use as a result. In one particular blowing room of an American mill, for example, automatic conveyors have been installed to carry laps to the card room, the laps being placed in specially constructed cradles and moved forward at a definite speed along the full length of the card room. The conveyor belt moves sufficiently slowly to allow easy removal of the laps at any point and the conveyor is a suitable height for the average operative, thus obviating any unnecessary lifting or stretching on the operative's part. One lap at a time is delivered automatically to the card room at definite intervals through a fireproof door, and the laps do not suffer in any way from the auto-transporting cradles, which, when empty, return to the blowing room for refilling. The advantages of such a system over manual transportation would obviously be very great indeed where blowing room and card room

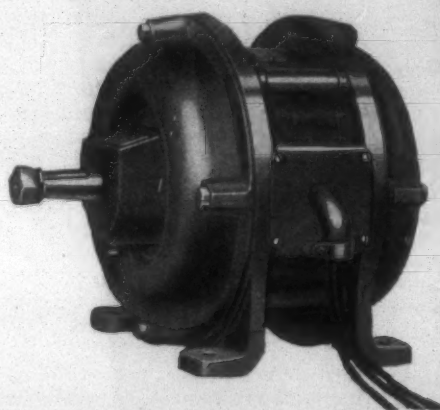
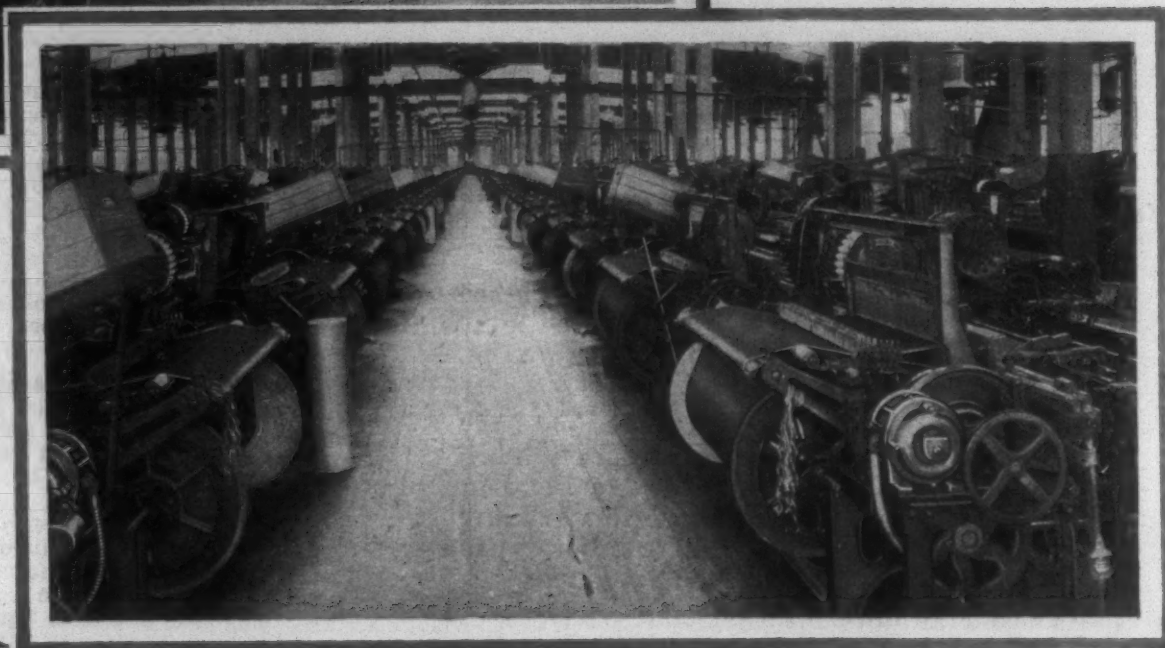
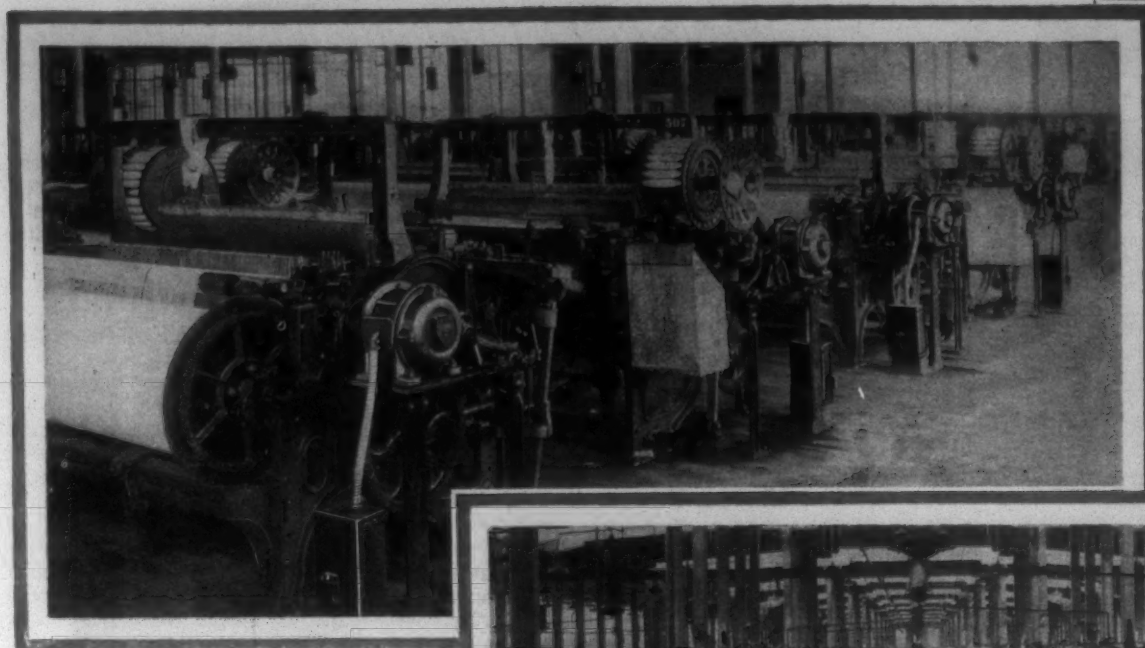
are on different floors. In certain cases such a device has been adopted between card room and spinning room, though here the relative positions of these two departments, together with the variations in quality and character of material in the card room usually render the problem a more complicated one, but difficulties of vertical distances separately departments can sometimes be overcome by the combination of this system with hoists. In the spinning room itself supply stations are provided at several suitable positions, and these are always kept supplied by the conveyor system. It has, furthermore, been found that at this point the system usually results in less injury to rovings than the ordinary method of transportation. In the extension of the system from the spinning room to the winding or preparation department, or the weaving shed, the bobbins are conveyed on an end-less belt in suitable containers, empty bobbins being returned in the same way.

The obvious advantages of such an arrangement for several reasons are realized chiefly in America. In the first place, the American industry deals with fewer qualities and hanks of roving than does the textile industry of this country, and, secondly, the American mills are usually more easily adapted to such systems. There is not the limited space met with in English mills, where usually all the space available is occupied by productive machinery, and where, in many cases, the application of any conveyor system would be impossible, but it would certainly seem that the underlying principle is accepted in this country, for in many preparation departments and weaving sheds runway systems have been adopted, and for such purposes as transportation of beams from the beaming to the sizing department and from the looming department to the weaving shed they have been pronounced very satisfactory.

Generally, however, it is considered that English textile mills and English textile machinery are less suited to benefit from such systems than American mills with their automatic machinery. Doubts have been expressed as to the cost of upkeep, driving, depreciation, and so on, compared with the cost of manual labor necessary for the same work. The detrimental effects of a breakdown in the system have also been suggested as a disadvantage, and apparently not without some measure of justification. At the same time, however, one must not disregard the greater possibility of specialization on the part of the operative which the adoption of such automatic systems would afford.

It would be interesting to compare detailed information from a mill equipped with complete conveyor systems, automatic weaving and high speed winding and warping machinery with that from an ordinary English mill, and the information obtained from such schemes as

(Continued on Page 35)



On thousands of looms

Here is a loom motor that is giving the finest kind of service in weave sheds throughout the industry. The many thousands of Type KT motors in operation on looms are ample evidence of its outstanding performance.

Simple squirrel-cage construction means freedom from breakdowns; top speed of production can be continuously maintained. Absolutely

uniform speed is a guarantee of a uniform product.

The Type KT motor possesses exceptional electrical characteristics; and it has ample reserve capacity to provide for variations in weave and for "limbering up" new looms.

Your nearest G-E office will furnish complete information on request.

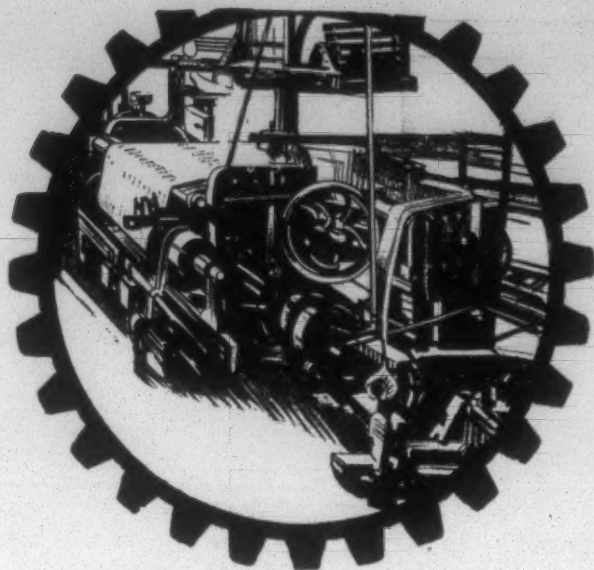


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THE Mill Owner's "Jack of All Trades" Lubricant

IN THE highly specialized field of mill lubrication, "Standard" Atlantic Red Oil may well be called a lubrication jack of all trades. It is an ideal oil for general mill use.

"Standard" Atlantic Red Oil is a medium body oil into which have been refined special lubricating qualities adapting it for use in plain bearings throughout your mill. Also in many other spots ranging from tight comb-boxes to the guides and bearings of steam engines.

As a general lubricant it introduces a factor of safety into mill operation which keeps down operating and maintenance costs.

The high quality of all
"Standard" Mill Lubricants makes them
safest and cheapest per mill hour

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	—Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Mill Cot-Lubricant D 10	—Comb-boxes

A complete line of oils and greases for automobile lubrication



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

"STANDARD"

Lubricants

Accurate Determination of Color Made Possible by New Instrument

THE exact duplication of any color at any time and at any place has been made possible by a new colorimeter developed by Prof. Arthur G. Hardy, of the department of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and described by him at the annual convention of the Optical Society of America, at Washington on November 1. For instance, should a new color be developed by fashion dictators at Paris, a photoradiogram of the color analysis can be sent to New York, and there duplicated by dye experts; even though these men will not be able to see an actual sample of the original color for some days.

The new color analyzer, known as a recording spectrophotometer, eliminates human judgment entirely, and automatically measures the color and wave lengths of any substance rapidly and with precision. Not only does it measure color accurately but it makes a record by which it is possible to match that shade at any time, thus eliminating all possibility of fading of a standard color.

The Instrument.

Ordinary white light, or sunlight, if passed through a triangular glass prism, is broken up into rays of various wave lengths and colors, varying from deep red at one end of the spectrum through orange, yellow, green and blue to deep violet at the other end—just as rain drops break up white sunlight to form the same succession of colors in a rainbow. Similarly, if colored light is passed through a triangular prism it is broken up into bands of different wave lengths and colors, with some colors more prominent than others. Colors as we know them are not pure colors of a single wave length, but are mixtures of various wave lengths. The prism, for instance, will show that a sample of green dye might contain a little of every color, a decided proportion of red, and a maximum of blueish green, green and yellowish green.

The new spectrophotometer, a combination of a powerful optical system and electrical devices, analyzes the spectrum of colors and makes a chart of the analysis. The specimen colors to be analyzed is placed in a holder and illuminated by a special ribbon-filament incandescent lamp. Magnesium carbonate, the whitest substance known, is used as the standard of comparison in the laboratory instrument. Light is alternately reflected from the magnesium carbonate, and acts upon a photoelectric cell in which it sets up an alternating current.

This current is fed to a vacuum tube amplifier which increases the power 10,000,000,000 times. The color of the specimen is analyzed at each wave length of the light spectrum, and the record is made automatically by a pen moving over a revolving drum. The result is a description of the color, by means of which the identical shade may be reproduced as often as desired.

The light from the incandescent

lamp falls perpendicularly on both the specimen and the magnesium carbonate standard and, after reflection from the specimen and standard, enters the slit of an ordinary spectrograph system.

Immediately in front of the slit is a rotating glass disk having alternately silvered and transparent segments. The disk is so located that light from the standard enters the slit when a transparent segment is in the beam, and light from the specimen when a silvered segment is in the beam. The spectrograph system disperses the light and a second slit selects the proper wave length band. Light passing through the second slit falls on a photoelectric cell which receives monochromatic, or single wave length, light of pulsating intensity when the standard and specimen reflect different amounts of light in the spectral region. This pulsating light intensity is changed to a pulsating current by the photoelectric cell, is amplified, and is then employed to run a small motor. This motor actuates a shutter in the beam between the light source and the standard, and automatically finds a position where the pulsations of the light cease. This position is independent of the characteristics of the photoelectric cell. A pen is attached to the mechanism controlling the shutter to record the reflecting power of the specimen on the rotating drum. A second motor rotates the drum and at the same time drives the slit across the spectrum, thus giving a complete color analysis in a time which has recently been reduced to less than a minute. In other words, a color analysis now takes no longer than is required for the measurement of some of the simplest of physical properties.

Commercial development is being carried on by the General Electric Company, to whom the patent rights have been assigned by Professor Hardy.

Fields of Application

The importance of the new color analyzer lies in its value to industry in nearly every branch of which control of the color of its products is necessary. Accurate measurement of colors is the first concern of manufacture of fabrics, particularly in the delicate shades which often deceive the eye. Color control is also of basic importance in the making of inks, paints, dyes and paper. In fact, there is scarcely an industry without a color problem.

Lubricating oils are graded almost entirely on the basis of color. In the same way, small differences in color mean thousands of dollars in the sales of cottonseed oil. It is an established custom on the New York Produce Exchange for the buyer to demand an oil of amber hue. An oil which is slightly red sells for several cents per gallon less than the "prime" oil, although the difference in color may be so small that it

(Continued on Page 26)



Of Course This Shoudn't Happen in Your Boiler Room—But Does It?

MANY a spinner and carder will smile as this picture recalls to his mind how he got rid of a lot of bobbins that didn't measure up—then he ordered some more.

Operators can't produce good work on bobbins that run out of true, that are off-size, poorly finished, or otherwise defective, and their natural action when they strike such a bobbin is to heave it in the trash can.

They don't have to destroy many before your cost per usable bobbin has risen far above the price you would have to pay in the first place to get bobbins of guaranteed quality. From this angle alone, it pays to buy good bobbins, not to mention the waste in material and time you avoid.

First cost by no means tells the story. In the long run it always costs less to buy U S guaranteed bobbins. Often the first cost is no higher.

U S bobbins represent a value for the money. We operate six factories continuously on orders for mills that have found this to be a fact. Write, wire or phone your order.

U S PRODUCTS

(For the Spinning Room)

Warp Bobbins,
Warp Filling Wind Bobbins,
Filling Bobbins of all kinds,
A. L. Bobbins or Quills, oiled,
shellaced;—or enameled in
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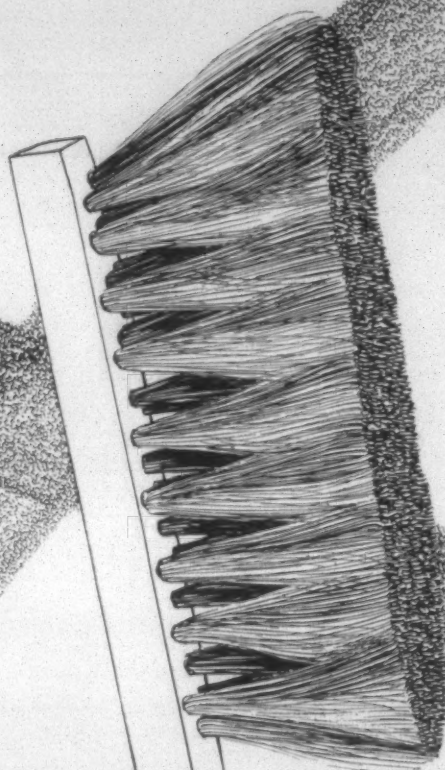


BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

EXTRA VALUE

In each Perkins Practical Brush is built **EXTRA VALUE** that you cannot see—the **EXTRA VALUE** of experience, the knowing how to build textile brushes like mill men want them. Each brush is made to give **EXTRA SERVICE** and is positively guaranteed to deliver satisfaction.



For every textile need we make a suitable brush—make it of the best materials money will buy. Each style is designed, shaped, constructed and finished to do its job better than any other brush will do it. Write today for illustrated folders and price lists.

No. 163—Perkins Practical Comber Duster. Block $14\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. Brush part $6\frac{3}{4}$ " long. Horsehair trim $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". Sure-Set construction. One of the brushes you simply cannot afford to be without.

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Crompton and Knowles Cotton King Loom

ONE of the most recent and interesting developments in automatic looms is the new Cotton King loom recently introduced by Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. The new loom is especially adapted to weaving cotton, rayon and other fibres. Details of its design and construction are given by Crompton & Knowles as follows:

Frame.

"The loomsides are of heavy construction and are new in design. The ribs have been placed on the inside, leaving a smooth surface on the outside to facilitate loom fixing. All bearing surfaces are machined and practically all castings are bolted to the outside of loomsides.

"Front and back girts are made of heavy steel sections welded onto

ness connections. The gross girts that support the cam harness motion on the cam loom are used to support the spring jacks on the dobby loom.

Drive.

"The drive is of compact construction and of a simple design that permits the changing from pulley to motor with a minimum of new parts. The frame, which is braced to the loomsides front and back instead of to the floor, can be removed as a unit.

"Crank and bottom shaft gears have rugged stub cut teeth and are brought close to bearings to insure maximum rigidity. The motor gear is made in one piece and has a large oil well with wicks for oiling. Friction plate and brake wheel are also built in one piece. An improved steel crankshaft runs in redesigned boxes that are accurately fitted to loomsides on machined surfaces. The bottom shaft boxes are of the same construction.

Shipper and Brake.

"The shipper motion has been redesigned to equalize the pressure on the pulley fork, thus reducing the side thrust and cramping of the crankshaft. Provision has been made for the adjustment of the friction with ease. A brake band has been substituted for the former brake shoe, and adjustment has been made easily accessible. An adjusting screw has been provided to take up the wear on shipper handle.

Protection.

"Double end protection, with a large diameter rod operating in machined bearings, insures adequate protection.

Lay.

"The lay has been entirely redesigned to make it adaptable to high speeds and for the weaving of fabrics ranging from the finest voiles to heavy ticking.

"It has a pressed steel lay end and angle piece combined. The lay end is rigidly braced to the lay sword and rocker iron. This brace combined with the angle iron extending the entire length of the lay adds to its sturdy construction.

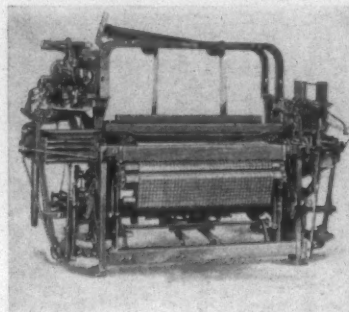
"The race plate is of wood and all lay fittings have been especially designed to prevent the bruising of filling and wearing of shuttles. Screws in the lay sword feet provide for vertical lay adjustment while oilless bushings in the rocker shaft boxes reduce wear at these points to a minimum.

Box Motion.

"The box motion has been entirely redesigned to give a smoother action to the raising and lowering of the shuttle box. This allows for increased speed of the loom and as the number of parts has been greatly reduced the entire mechanism is much simplified.

Cylinder Motion.

"This motion has been relocated so that it will be in the same position as on the previous model. (Continued on Page 34)



King Cotton Loom

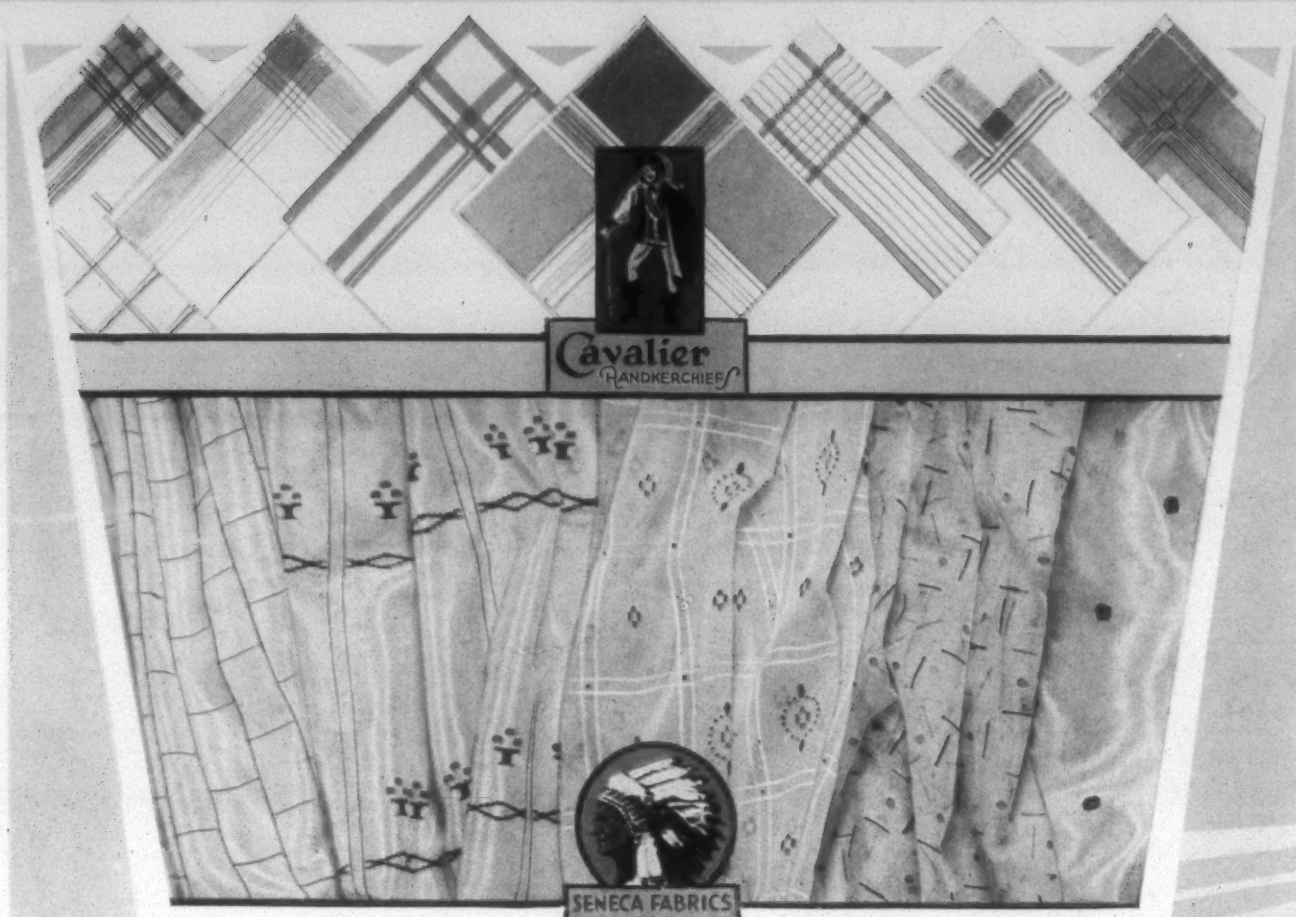
end plates that are in turn bolted to loomsides.

"The arch on the cam loom is made of a heavy steel channel section bolted to substantial cast iron arch ends. These ends are adjustable—front to back on machined surfaces on loomsides—to accommodate up to five harnesses. The arches on the dobby loom are made purposely high to allow head room for weavers, and consist of steel channel sections bolted to adequate cast iron arch stands that are machined to fit loomsides. The heavy ash breast-beam is fitted snugly into deep pockets in the loomsides and secured with large bolts.

Harness Motion.

"The latest Crompton type of dobby is used on this loom. This dobby has the pressed steel jack backs and fingers and drop forged steel hooks. It is mounted on a substantial bracket that is set into the arch stand and is further strengthened by a rugged brace to the loomsides. The drive has been placed close to the loomsides and all bearings, shafts, swivels and connectors are made larger to give added strength.

"When the Cotton King is built as a cam loom arrangement is made for two, three, four, or five harnesses. New harness levers, equipped with steel cam rolls in place of wooden plugs, are designed to eliminate the use of guide racks. Particular attention has been paid to the designing of the cams, rolls and levers to prevent 'slap' in the har-



Color-the Master Salesman

Color is the master salesman of the textile industry. Since colored patterns came into vogue, women are purchasing curtains more frequently; in many cases twice as often as formerly. ¶ Handkerchiefs, too, have become a colorful dress accessory. Borders to harmonize with the costume are increasing in popularity. To-day more than ever before the country is color-conscious and the fabrics that sell are the ones that feature daring, harmonizing, or contrasting colors. ¶ The companies marketing the curtains and handkerchiefs shown here are making excellent use of the selling power of color. ¶ Fast-to-bleaching shades (vat colors), applied by the Franklin Process Company, are used exclusively in these fabrics. ¶ These are the fastest colors known to washing, light, and all color-destroying agents. ¶ In addition to making consistently good deliveries of dyed yarn, we have also assisted these customers by matching shades and developing new colors in our laboratory. ¶ How well satisfied they are with their sales and Franklin Process Company dyed yarns, and Franklin Process service is best shown by the fact that for a number of years, all colored yarns in these fabrics have been dyed by the Franklin Process Company. ¶ We may be able to apply color to your problem with equal success. At any rate we will gladly study your requirements, offer you our recommendations, and let you be the judge. Simply let us know when our representative may call.



This portfolio of interesting full-color reproductions of fabrics will be sent you on request.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines*

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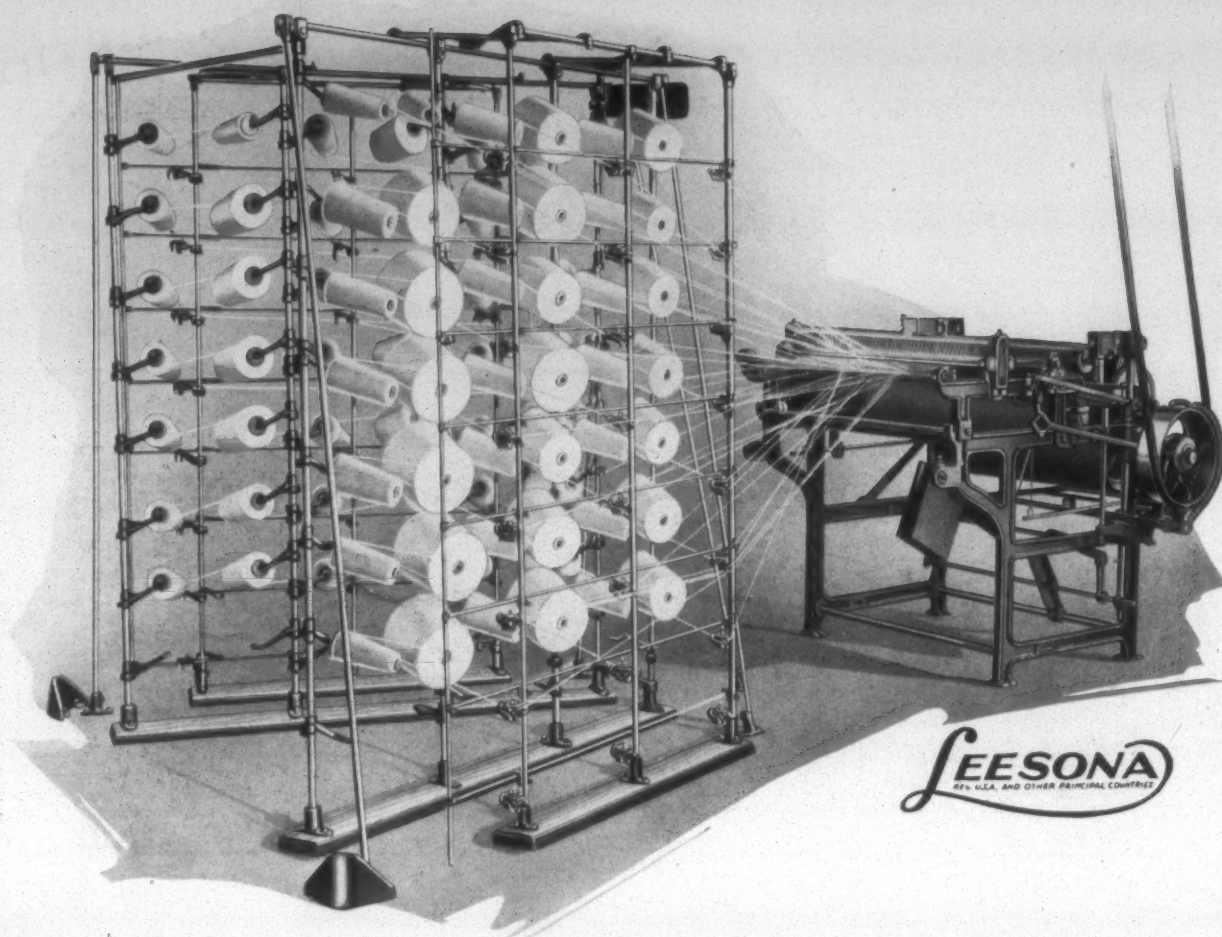
FRANKLIN PROCESS

Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form



A FRANKLIN PACKAGE OF DYED YARN

It will deliver freely, either by rotation or over end, substantially lowering winding costs.



Mechanical Inspection of Worsted Yarns for Section Beaming or High-Speed Jack Spooling

"Quality Sells" is an axiom that can be applied to worsted fabrics for outer clothing, perhaps more than to any other textile.

The Universal No. 60-GF cone winder, fitted with automatic cleaners or slub catching devices, removes slubs, spinner's piecings and double spinning, while winding cones for Universal magazine creels which in turn feed high-speed jack spoolers or high-speed section warpers.

When an imperfection in the yarn is arrested in the winding, only one particular end is stopped for the operative to piece up. With eye inspection in the warping or jack spooling, all the ends in the web of yarn are stopped while one piecing is being made.

With the Universal system the degree of inspection is predetermined, and with the cleaners once set there can be no variation in the inspection.

With eye inspection, the jack spooler or warper operative is responsible for deciding when to stop and remove a slub, with the result that inspection of yarn by this method becomes temperamental and decidedly uncertain.

The Universal magazine cone creel, carrying a running cone of four pounds with a reserve cone of the same

weight tied to the end of the running cone, gives a continuous supply of yarn to the high-speed jack spooler or section warper. A speed of 300 to 400 yards per minute may be obtained on the high-speed jack spooler fed by a magazine cone creel, and a speed up to 250 yards per minute on a high-speed section beamer or warper. The method of jack spooling or section warping, calling for eye inspection, admitted of a warping speed of from 30 to 60 yards only per minute.

Preferably, the worsted yarn should be mechanically inspected in the single, while winding onto cones or tubes for twisting. After twisting, the yarn is wound onto the wooden cone ready for the magazine creel.

Finally, and more important than the obvious economies in labor through high-speed winding and warping, there is a marked improvement in the quality of the loom beam.

With the Universal system, the yarn being taken from a stationary package, each end under its own individual tension, the resulting warp will be free from tight and loose ends during the subsequent weaving operation.

There is a substantial gain in loom efficiency when using warps made by the Universal system.

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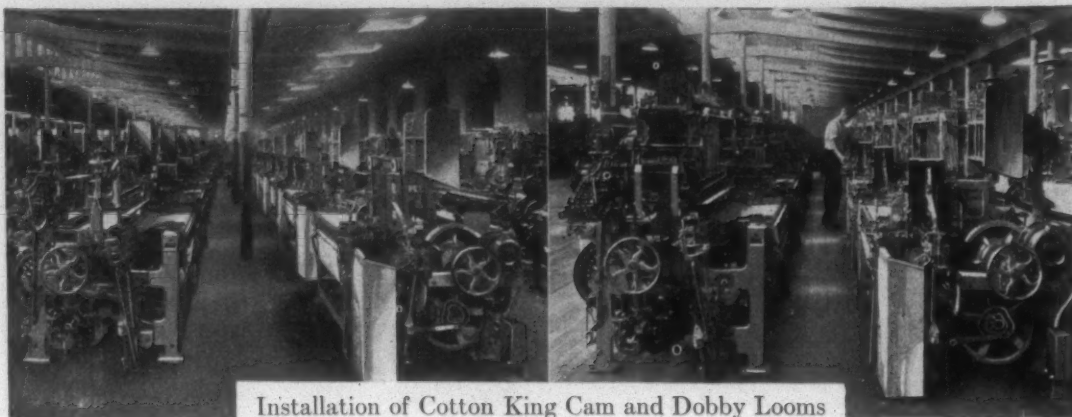
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COMPARATIVE TESTS

in the same mill . . .
on identical fabrics

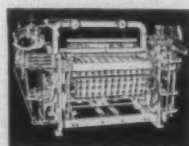


Installation of Cotton King Cam and Dobby Looms

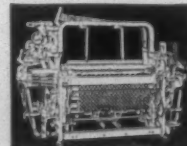
..have proved the flexibility of the new

CROMPTON & KNOWLES COTTON KING Automatic Loom

over a wide range of materials. These tests
have also demonstrated its greater productive
capacity due to higher speed, steadier weaving,
and easier fixing.



Cam
Loom



Dobby
Loom

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

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S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER - - - CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Weave Room Production

Editor:

Please allow me space in your Practical Discussion Department for this question.

Will some practical mill man give me a practical and correct method or rule to find the average per cent production in pounds produced in a weave room where we have three or more loom speeds and several different weights and picks of cloth.

In a previous issue A. T. C. answers the question in part but A. T. C. does not tell us how to find the average per cent production for the whole room and to make the question more definite I will put it another way as follows—say we have a weave room of 150 looms divided into 4 groups of 20, 30, 60 and 40 looms each. Each group is a different speed, pick and weight. The 20 looms get 80 per cent production. The 30 looms get 70 per cent production. The 60 looms get 90 per cent production and the 40 get 60 per cent production.

Now what I want to know is—“What was the average per cent production for the entire room and how do you figure it?”

Will A. T. C. or someone else tell me.

SYSTEM.

Beam Let-off Gear on Model E Looms

Editor:

In one of my large weave rooms, I find that there are beam let-off gears of different number of teeth on the looms—particularly where the worm let-off motion or the Bartlett let-off is on. There are gears with 26T, 28T and 30T. Should these beam let-off gears be all alike? Does it make a difference in the picks put into the cloth.

WEAVER.

What Causes Cloth to Vary in Length from the Same Slasher Cut Marks

Editor:

We try to make even lengths of cut marks on our four slashers, but why does the cloth vary in length?

MFR.

Figuring Loom Allotment by Proportion

Editor:

After looms have been assigned to each battery hand in proper ratio, can future allotments, when changes are made, be made on the basis of figuring by proportion?

WEAVER.

Weaver wishes to ascertain if when each battery hand has been given the proper number of looms, can future allotments, when changes are made, be figured out by proportion?

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help “the other fellow” who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

For the benefit of Weaver, I will say that future allotment of looms can be figured by proportion for any change of number of yarn and for any change of cloth width, providing there is no change in the speed or style of goods. For example: Supposing a battery hand has 60 looms on 30s yarn and a change is to be made to 40s yarn at the same speed of loom, how many looms should be re-allotted? He should have 80 looms. Now suppose the battery hand has 60 looms and the cloth width changes from 30-inch to 36-inch, how many looms should be re-allotted? He should have 50 as figured by proportion and which is correct. This can be proven by figuring in any other way.

TECHNICAL.

Defective Weaving of Sateens

Editor:

What causes five harness sateens to be woven in sets of five picks, which appears like filling corduroy?

Supt. wants to know why five harness sateen sometimes weave the filling in sets of five picks making

SUPT.

sort of a filling corduroy effect. This is caused by having one harness too high or too low.

PRACTICAL.

Slasher Compression Rolls

Editor:

What is the best kind of a warp compression roll to use on slashers?

MILL MAN.

Mill Man has made inquiry with reference to what is the best kind of a warp compression roll it is best to use on slashers. As I have had a good deal of experience on slashers, I will be glad to pass on such information as I have gained in this line to him.

Slashers can be operated without warp compression only at a loss of efficiency. There are at the least 3 kinds of warp compression rolls. First there is the plan roll without spring extension on one end. Second there is the composite roll which has a spring extension either on one or both ends. Third, there is a compression roll which is arranged with

a traverse motion. This is no doubt the best arrangement, as it gives an even compression, and takes care of the selvages in a better way. Care must be given to the roll ends to make sure that the edges are not too sharp or the selvage ends might be cut or chaffed.

SLASHER.

Looms per Weaver on Pongees

Editor:

How many looms should a weaver operate when making 72x100 pongee cloth?

WESTERN.

How many looms per weaver when making 72x100 pongees with automatic looms?

With battery fillers, good weavers should operate 36 looms.

MANAGER.

Uneven Weaving of Sateens

Editor:

When weighing fine sateens what causes them to be woven uneven if the filling is nice and even combed stock?

N. E.

Cause of uneven weaving of sateens when the filling is nice and even combed stock is information wanted by N. E. There are two particular causes for this. First, when the cloth is woven too tight. Second, when the sand roll revolves unsteadily for lack of oil, or on account of dirty bearings.

Another cause is when the harness are not evenly set.

FIXER.

Contraction and Size Allowance

Editor:

What should be allowed for warp sizing and take-up when making plain goods, 64x102, 34s warp and 33s filling, 4 6-100 yards per pound, 37½ inches wide?

MARKET.

I would allow 3 per cent, not over 5 per cent for warp sizing. 3 per cent for warp take-up and 6 per cent for filling take-up. The above figures are tentative only, and I would prove or correct the calcu-

lation after making a sample piece of the goods.

DESIGNER.

Filling Slubbing Off

Editor:

How would you act to cure filling from slubbing or shelling off?

JUNIOR.

How to cure filling from ringing or slubbing off of the bobbin in the shuttles? Go to the spinning room and speed up the ring rails to run up and down twice as fast and the rail run up slow, but down fast.

C. C. C.

Answer to Dixie

Editor:

Dixie inquires as to what would be considered a reasonable amount of waste made per warp, when making five harness sateens weighing 4.25 yards per pound, from the slashers to the loom inclusive?

Responding to the above question, will state that the waste made should not exceed ¾ of a pound per warp of 18 cuts each. This will be divided equally between the slashers, knot tying machine, and loom, viz: ¼ of a pound of waste at each of these three points.

WASTE.

Answer to Georgia Buck

Editor:

I recently noticed the following question:

“Suppose you get an order for 3.50 yard 37-inch osnaburg, the count to be 24 picks in both warp and filling and you wish to make it from 18's warp. How can the filling be figured, allowing 10 per cent for sizing?”

I would figure out the average yarn number which is in this case 8 40-100. Now if the warp is to be 18s and which is nearly twice as fine, then the filling must be twice as coarse. The writer is inclined to believe that “Georgia Buck” has an error in his specifications and instead of 24 picks it must be 44 picks which he intended to specify. In this case the average yarn No. would be 15.40. Now if the warp yarns were to be 18s or 4-5 finer, then the filling would have to be 4-5 coarser or 12s.

P. Q.

Answer to Textile Student

Editor:

How to get at the speed of a shuttle and the time it takes to change a bobbin is asked by Textile Student. As I have never seen a technical question of this kind before, I have been much interested in working out this problem for publication in answer to Textile Student.

In a 40-inch loom operating at a speed of 160 picks per minute and the shuttle moves 5 feet 3 inches at each throw, it will travel at the

rate of 10 miles per hour or 14 feet per second. As the shuttle will stop at each pick about 3 times per second the time that it takes to change the bobbin will be about 1-15 of a second.

C. C. C.

Answer to Textile

Editor:

I note an inquiry by Textile to ascertain how to stop looped and snarled filling weaving in where no feeler motions are in use. He states that this takes place when the shuttle is being replenished. May I have enough space to tell Textile that the trouble he is having comes from the spinning room. The loops are caused by the doffers piecing their doff ends by looping the end around the bobbin to get it started to winding around the bobbin. And of course when the bobbin runs out in the shuttle, this loop is the last thing which runs off and in turn weaves in looped thus making a double pick the length of the loop with possibly some kinky places thrown in. The snarled ends of filling are caused by the doffers making a snarled piecing which will not permit the bobbin to run off cleanly. The snarl causes the end to snap and the two ends draw up into a snarly mass, and of course, weave in likewise.

Now the remedy for this is to have all of the doffers taught to piece up by looping the end around the bare spindle and then place the bobbin down on the spindle. This will entirely eliminate looping and snarling of filling picks.

N. E.

Link-Belt Drives Now Available Up to 60 H.P.

Link-Belt Company's new silent chain drives from stock book, just published for their trade, evidences the soundness of an idea advanced by that organization some four years ago, when they inaugurated the plan of furnishing silent chain drives from stock. At that time they announced that silent chain drives of ½ to 10 H. P. would be available from stock, as a joint result of standardization and quantity production.

Therefore, for more than twenty years, the installation of silent chain drives had been strictly an engineering problem. By their plan, they proposed to so simplify the ordering of drives, through the provision of carefully arranged tables, etc., that their customers would be enabled to order direct from stock. In 1926 the range of horse-powers was increased to 15 H. P.

Now, two years later, and only four years after the idea gained its first impetus, the demand for drives from stock has made it necessary to increase the range to 60 H. P. According to their latest silent chain publication, Book No. 725, it will be possible to obtain drives as high as 60 H. P., in practically any reduction from 1 to 1 to 7 to 1, for immediate delivery, by distributors in the principal cities of the United States.

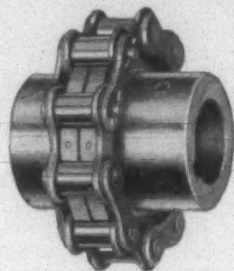
The "drives from stock" plan does not, of course, in any way affect the

range of horse-powers available in the silent chain engineering drives which this company furnishes to industry in general, in drives up to 1000 H. P. and over.

Link-Belt Company's production of silent chain drives is entirely concentrated in one plant—the Dodge Works, at 515 N. Holmes Ave., Indianapolis, of which James S. Watson is manager.

Diamond Chain Takes Over Clark Flexible Coupling

Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis has completed arrangements with the I. H. Dexter Company of Goshen, N. Y., for the manufacture and marketing of the Clark Flexible Coupling. This coupling, made and sold, for the past



Clark Flexible Couplings

15 years by the Dexter Company, is of extremely simple construction, easily installed. To install, each of the two sprocket halves is fitted to its shaft and Diamond chain wrapped around over the teeth of the two halves and the master link inserted. They are made in a wide variety of sizes, for slow or high speeds, continuous or reciprocating drives.

New Motor Driven Mechanism for Operating Valves

A new motor driven valve operating unit has just been announced by the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., which makes possible automatic operation of all valves up to 6 inches.

Although so small that it can be held in one hand, this unique operating unit has a rating of 15 lb. ft. It can be operated automatically by means of float switches, temperature controlling devices, pressure regulators, etc., or by conveniently located push buttons.

Although only recently placed on the market this valve operating unit is similar in principle to the standard C-H "Dean" operating unit which has a successful record of 12 years.

While designed primarily for valve operating service in industries where regulation of pressures and temperatures of gases and fluids is necessary, it is likewise adaptable to many miscellaneous applications, such as operating skylights, awnings, radiators, garage doors, etc.

Literature describing this new unit (called C-H type Ao Valve Operating Unit) will be sent free upon request to the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, 1298 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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Huge Merger Reported Pending

Reports current in Charlotte this week indicate that plans are being made to form a merger of a number of the most important mills in the South. These reports state that the Dan River and Riverside Mills, the Erwin group of mills and ten of the largest wide sheeting plants in South Carolina are to be consolidated. The South Carolina mills mentioned in the reports include the Lancaster and other mills operated by Col. Leroy Springs.

At the time of going to press, it was impossible to get official verification of the report, but information from reliable sources indicated that plans for the merger are being rapidly completed.

Published reports early in the week stated that it was thought that the Riverside and Dan River Mills were to merge with an Eastern Company, but later information showed that these mills are expected to consolidate with the Erwin group and the South Carolina mills.

Official announcement of the merger is expected within a short time.

Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers to Meet

An attractive and interesting program is being arranged for the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., Saturday, December 15th.

The first session will begin with lunch at 12:30, with five technical papers to be presented after lunch. The names of the speakers will be announced later. At 3 o'clock, the meeting will divide into groups according to the various processes represented in the Division. Open discussions will feature these group meetings.

A dinner at 7 p. m. will be the concluding feature. This dinner will be free to members and guests of the Association. A number of entertainment features will be included in the dinner program.

Paul F. Haddock, chairman of the Division anticipates an unusually interesting meeting and a very large attendance.

Lestershire Warper Creel

One of the most interesting exhibits of the recent Southern Textile Exposition was the high speed and continuous warper creel of the Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Company, of Johnston City, N. Y.

The creel was developed by their Southern representative, L. E. Wooten, in order that continuous warping could be done from Lestershire Fibre Spools.

He applied to warping the same style of over-end yarn transfer that is being used in winding rayon from spools but the really ingenious feature of the Lestershire creel is the transfer from one spool to another as a spool runs empty.

This is accomplished by cutting a

slit in the bottom of the spool, through which the yarn end hangs and using a patented device for holding the ends and giving a smooth and even transfer.

We understand that the Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Company booked a number of orders, for these creels, during the Exposition.

Survey N. C. Textile Field

Raleigh, N. C.—With a view to determining full possibilities for future development, a survey of the fields covered by North Carolina textile plants has just been completed by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

The survey, Wade H. Phillips, director of the department said, gives preliminary suggestions regarding branches of the textile industry which are not represented by plants in the State. Along this line figures have been compiled showing the amount of textile products from plants in the United States and the percentage of each kind manufactured in North Carolina.

It is pointed out in the survey that the United States census of manufacturers lists 54 groups of textiles and their products and the fact is also brought out that only 21 of these are produced in North Carolina.

Among the textile products listed in the survey as not being represented in North Carolina are included the following: artificial leather, asphalt felt base floor covering, men's collars, corsets, cotton laces, felt goods (wool and hair), hat and cap material, fur and felt hats, linen goods, linoleum, oilcloth, wool pulling, wool shoddy, worsted goods.

Another tabulation of the survey gives large branches of the textile industry that have only a limited output in North Carolina. This group includes awnings, tents, sails, bags, carpets and rug wool other than rag, certain groups of men's and women's clothing, cordage and twine, cotton small wares, and other groups.

The survey gives the census of 1927 figures for North Carolina on number of establishments, number of wage earners, amount of wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture. Comparisons are made with figures of the 1925 census for the United States since the figures for the entire country are not available for 1927.

Because of the absence of figures from the entire country and from individual States as recent as those available for North Carolina, showing the latest trends and developments, department officials declare that specific conclusions are difficult at this time but that the survey should suggest general lines for further investigation.

Spartanburg Mill Expansion

Spartanburg, S. C.—It is probable that more than \$1,000,000 in new textile buildings, including a looms plant, will be completed by the first of the year in Spartanburg.

Among the most important industrial expansions in this section on which work is now going on or has recently been completed are the new weave shed at Drayton Mills, the Standard Looms plant at East Spartanburg, the Powell Knitting Mills addition, the weave room extension and new cloth room at Chesnee Mills, and the plant of the Yarns Corporation of America near Saxon. Another building is the \$60,000 school house at Saxon Mills.

The steel work at the Drayton weave shed is about half completed. The building will be ready for occupancy about the first of the year, according to Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, and will cost \$250,000.

Steel work on the weave shed extension and new cloth room at Chesnee mills is almost complete and a large part of the brick has been laid.

At Powell's Knitting Mill near Saxon, where an addition to the mill has been built and 25 new houses for operatives built, construction work has been completed. Partial operation of the new addition has already begun.

Work is progressing on the first unit of the Standard Looms, Inc., plant, which is to cost \$150,000.

One of the newest industries to start operation in Spartanburg is the Rogers Fibre Co., which has started production on a small scale in a building formerly occupied by the Star Hosiery Mill. The Norlander Machine Works and the United Cotton Waste Manufacturing Company, are also important additions which have been made to the industrial activity of Spartanburg.

At Gaffney the Gaffney Manufacturing Company has recently completed a new unit, 150 feet by 350 feet, at a cost of \$150,000.

Cotton: The Bright Side

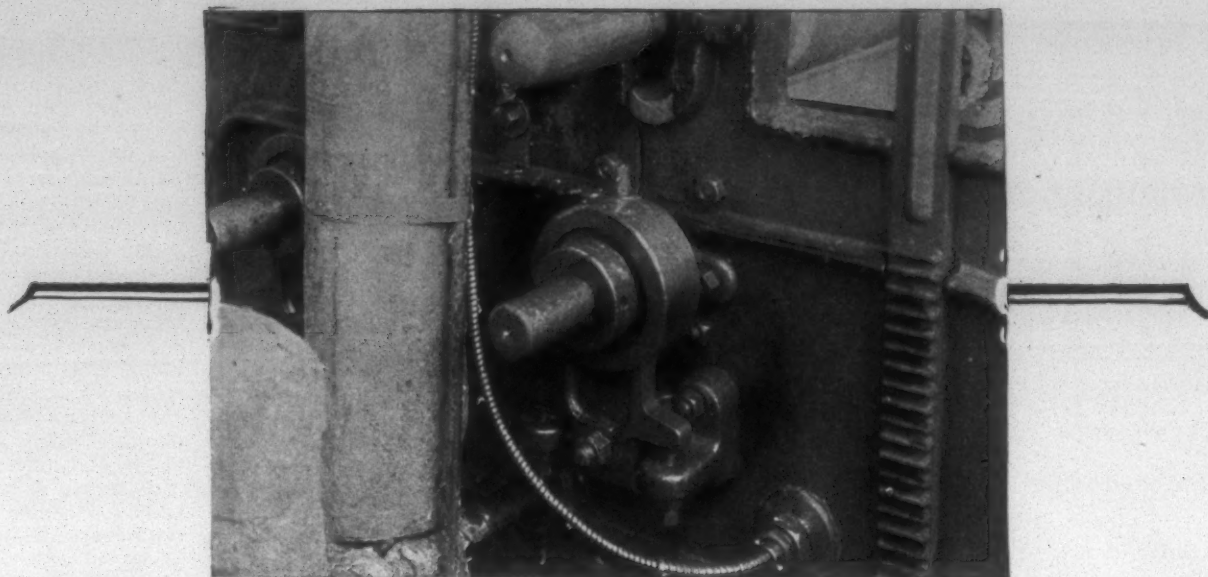
(Manchester (Eng.) Guardian)

The Handbook of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which has just been issued, will doubtless have a wide circulation abroad, and it was a happy thought to include in it an article written by the secretary of the Chamber under the direction of the Board showing the present position of the Lancashire cotton trade in its true perspective. This manifesto serves as a reminder that the depression is confined to a few sections and does not cover the whole industry. The position in fine and finished goods is still quite healthy, and the spread of civilization and prosperity abroad promises an increasing market for these goods, while in the Far East, Africa, Russia, and South America the limit of consumption of coarse goods has by no means been reached. As a speaker pointed out at the last meeting of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, there is a need for more strenuous efforts to meet the requirements of those customers whose purchasing power is limited, and Lancashire should not despair of securing a share in any increase which takes place in the demand for coarse goods. William

Howarth, at the Textile Institute, raised an interesting point when he mentioned that one of Lancashire's difficulties was that she had to buy her raw material from a prosperous country and to sell her goods to impoverished countries, and this fact must have an appreciable influence on the trade in coarse goods.

The coarse trade has suffered most, however, through having to bear the brunt of foreign competition, and that at a time when its efficiency was undermined by financial weakness. Loss of markets is being studied and efforts to recapture them are in progress, and it has been satisfactory to find that the operatives have accepted the invitation to appoint representatives on the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations. Lancashire's major problem—as diagnosed in a recent article in our columns by Professor Clay and elaborated by him in an address at the Textile Institute last week—is being strenuously tackled, but can the same, he said of the minor problem? Some feeling of doubt on this score is not inexcusable, and spinners in the American section of the trade would be glad to see something moving. A draft of proposals for mill amalgamations which is being discussed by the Special Sub-committee of the Master Spinners' Federation has become public property this week, but the committee will have to sit a good deal longer before it evolves a scheme which will rouse the enthusiasm of anybody but mill shareholders.

Other interests are making efforts to assist Lancashire in world competition, and the latest reduction in railway rates on cotton and cotton goods provides another instance of what is being done in this direction. In the rehabilitation of the American spinning section, however, none of these interests seem anxious to give a lead, and progress is being blocked, especially by the undefined attitude of the banks. As Professor Clay pointed out, banks took part in the relocations, and, since then, they have kept mills out of the bankruptcy courts, so that, however strenuously they may deny it, they cannot avoid heavy responsibility for the present position, nor can they now convince the trade that is no part of a bank's business to be actively interested in industry. No one is in a better position than the banks to start the mills on the road towards better times, and, with so much loose thinking on "that blessed word 'amalgamation,'" there is very grave danger of a false start being made. Speaking to the British Association of Textile Works Managers, John Ryan said: "Amalgamations would set out to reduce costs of production; they would be no use unless they could do so," and we are glad to note this appreciation of the fact that amalgamation is a dangerous toy to play with. Very few mills are yet in a position to benefit by amalgamation, and most of these would do better to set their own house in order rather than join with others in perpetuating unsatisfactory and uneconomical conditions.



Better Yarn for Weaving *from this new slasher application*

THE Lanett Mills find it possible to produce better yarn for weaving by equipping the size roll shafts on slashers with Fafnir Ball Bearings.

Because bearing wear is eliminated, size leakage is avoided. Stuffing box nuts never have to be tightened—so the shafts are never scored or cut. The grease packed ball bearings resist the heat of the size—lubricant leakage is banished, and perfect lubrication assured.

As a result, size rolls always run uniformly and better yarn is produced. And Fafnir Ball Bearing Slasher boxes last indefinitely, because they are dirt-, water-, and leak-proof, and because ball bearings are truly anti-friction bearings.

The Fafnir size roll application is furnished complete, as shown—ready to mount. This application and many others, are described in the new Fafnir Textile Bulletin. A copy will be sent on request.

THE FAFNIR BEARING CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Southern Representatives: Atlanta, Ga., A. C. Laughridge, 449 Peachtree St., P. O. Box 1847; Houston, Texas, W. P. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687; Charlotte, N. C., S. D. Berg, 207 So. Torrence St.; New Orleans, La., W. S. Shirley, 120 Bourbon St.

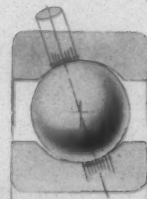
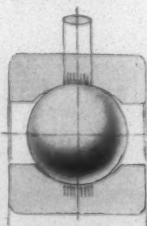
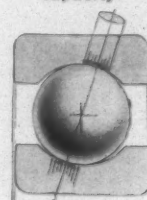
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[See our Exhibit at the New York Power Show
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THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF BALL BEARINGS IN AMERICA

The Ball Bearing
Principle means greater
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Shocks and heavy loads—radial, thrust or a combination of the two—are readily absorbed by the large area of contact between balls and races provided by the deep race construction. Adjustment is never necessary.

Utilizing Cotton Waste

OF the papers delivered at the autumn conference of the Textile Institute at Bury one of the most interesting was that by J. Reed, of Platt Bros. & Co., O'dham, on cotton waste spinning. Mr. Reed said it was surprising, in view of the vast quantity of material passed out of spinning mills at waste, how little interest was taken by the trade as to its utility. The better qualities were absorbed, as far as possible, at the source by mixing with the cotton, but the greater quantity was disposed of against tender, to become the raw material of other industries. Continuing, Mr. Reed said:

The woollen and flannel manufacturers take a portion to cheapen or impart some desirable feature to certain of their products; a part enters into the making of medicated cotton and another into tailor's wadding, and so on. Most, however, is available for spinning, and it is to this that the producers might give more consideration. Here we will assume that the regular waste spinner, being more or less in touch with actualities, is competent to look after his own interests. The cotton spinner, on the other hand, evidently awaits some special inducement before entering into the waste business; but is it not present, seeing he is already in possession of the raw material at first cost, free from all middlemen's profits and freights, and also in a position to spin and market the yarn with a minimum of overhead charge under existing management and salesmanship? The venture, indeed, would not be new, for there are already some few examples in Lancashire of waste spinning being successfully combined with that of cotton. If a visit be made to the Continent, he will find the practice more common, with the waste section not treated as a sideline, but receiving equal consideration with the parent industry, no effort being spared to secure the most up-to-date machinery and layout. The "soft waste" trash is there highly developed, and unbiased opinion will be conscious of a well-organized industry controlled by a staff that is at once technical and practical.

We realize that the term "staple" as applied to cotton has no counterpart in waste, and that we have to deal with fibres of undefined length which cannot be controlled to the sale purpose as cotton. It is nevertheless possible to produce coarse counts of yarn from waste on machinery such as would be employed for the lower grades of cotton, and when strength, smoothness, and regularity are necessary features, this system, with slight modification to suit the short and irregular fibres, is adopted. For the best and cleanest qualities, or for mixtures of waste and cotton, the revolving flat card can be retained, providing it is fitted with a fancy roller above the doffer to prolong the intervals between stripping operations, but for average qualities the roller and clearer card with fancy is preferable. At the drawing frame one

or two passages of roving may also be dispensed with according to quality and counts of yarn required.

The multiple coiler system is another modification of the cotton or "preparation" system, and is used for moderately strong yarns, which need to be fairly smooth but not essentially regular. Here there are two passages of carding by roller and clearer, the breaker card being provided with a side delivery and a single coiler, and the finisher with a special delivery to four, five, or six coilers, the slivers from the latter going direct to a slubbing frame and thence to the spinning machine-mule with roller draft or ring frame. It depends on clean material, such as broken up hard waste, for its success, and is usually employed on counts of 10's or finer. To compensate in a degree for the absence of drawing and roving frames, the Derby doubler is introduced between the breaker and finisher cards, the slivers from the former being placed side by side and formed into laps for the finisher cards. Whether the laps be made half or full width, one line will present 96 slivers at the finisher, or two lines 192 slivers, so it follows that where there are four coilers at the delivery there is a doubling effect of 24 and 48 respectively. It has also to be observed that the fibres enter the finisher card in the same direction as they left the doffer of the breaker, which is conducive to a parallel formation, as is necessary for roller drafting and strength of yarn. It should be clear that with the finisher doffer delivering a web of normal density, and this being divided into four to six parts, the sliver delivered to each coiler will be proportionately lighter, and capable of being drawn by the slubbing frame into a suitable "hank" or counts for the spinning machine.

The "preparation" systems are touched upon as being well within the scope of cotton waste spinning, but it is to the "condenser" system that we can attach chief importance as presenting the greater possibilities. The yarns produced thereon are of a distinctive character, and in that sense do not enter into competition with ordinary cotton yarns of similar counts. It has to be remembered that it is the system and not the material that provides the distinction, and in this connection it may be mentioned that straight cotton is being worked on the condenser for certain goods of super quality. Two distinct classes of material have to be dealt with, the soft waste from preparing, carding, and spinning, and the hard waste from subsequent operations, and a wise selection as to quality and price is necessary to conform with the class of yarn to be spun and the goods to be manufactured therefrom. For the finer counts, or strength, a fibre of decent length is essential, and for good color it must be the cleanest while for soft-spun yarns of coarse counts—say for raising purposes—the lower grades may suffice; if to

(Continued on Page 26)



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Every Up-to-date Dyehouse Needs

Thies Package Equipment

Faster Working
Better Results

Saves—
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PACKAGE DYEING

BLEACHING PROCESSING

Thursday, November 8, 1928.

THE mill treasurer of a neighboring mill recently called on my face. "I found the results of the Lestershire Fibre Spools over there," he remarked to his assistant.

"My friend Allen is using Lestershire Fibre Spools. He is getting good results. Much better than we are, in fact. By equipping with Lestershires he is not only effecting spool economies but is securing a better quality of production.

Satisfaction

LESTER
TRADE 
SPOOLS

140 Baldwin Street, .

Thursday, November 8, 1928.

probable unionization of Southern cotton mills come usually from New England.

Those who can remember the strikes at Augusta, Ga., and Burlington, N. C., in 1900 will recall that at that time our New England friends advised us that in a very short time all Southern cotton mills would be controlled by labor unions and that it would be very foolish to resist.

Twenty-eight years have passed and Southern cotton mills are further away from unionization than in 1900 and this is due to the operatives themselves.

Southern cotton mill operatives know that when they have just complaints they can go direct to the mill management and get fair treatment, and they see no need of paying a lot of walking delegates and parasites to do their talking for them. Neither do they like the idea of paying dues in order that some men may live in idleness.

As long as the mill managers of the South give their employees a square deal we have nothing to fear from labor unions.

You Are Another

THE editor of the Greenville (S. C.) News sticks out his tongue at us with the following paragraph:

The Charlotte Editor who so kindly described moral conditions in Greenville's hotels, might now make a round of the Charlotte hostleries and let us have a report on how things are going there also.

We were not making any comparisons of Greenville hotels with those of other cities and it is entirely possible that if the Southern Textile Exposition had been held in Charlotte conditions in Charlotte hotels would have been just as bad.

We described conditions in Greenville hotels during the Exposition and told the truth. Our editorial was more in condemnation of the actions of guests of the hotels than of the hotel management, but if the Greenville News wishes to reopen the discussion we are in position to add considerable to the information given in our original editorial, as we have received additional information from men who were present.

We doubt if the Greenville News would care to dispute any statement contained in our editorial and their come back of "you are another" is really childish.

How Financed?

COMMENTING upon the fact that during the long New Bedford strike the strikers appeared to live comfortably and be well financed, Fibre and Fabric of Boston says:

Someone, somewhere was holding the bag and more than one close observer of the conditions during the 25 weeks of idleness in New Bedford does not hesitate to say that the money came from far away sources, the promoters being willing to pay the price to Russianize the industries of the United States. They failed to do very much however in New Bedford. They quickly abandoned Fall River, and it is now reported that they are well satisfied with the outlook in some Southern textile centers where they are sowing the seeds of discontent and expect to start an open break before the winter is over.

There is no doubt but what Southern help will rise in their might sometime and, if under Communist leadership, it will be a serious event.

Expressions of alarm over the

Still Predicting Yarn Mill Merger

WE notice the following report from New York:

Flint & Co., Inc., still is working toward completion of its proposed merger of Southern cotton yarn mills. J. Henry Smith, president, stated when questioned as to progress of the merger plans. Mr. Smith said that the merger preparations have been going forward, but nothing new of interest has developed.

He stated also that further developments toward consummation of the merger might be expected in the near future.

We hope that none of our yarn mill friends will pay any attention to this report, for there is not, in our opinion, the slightest prospect of Flint & Co. forming a yarn mill merger.

Personal News

H. T. West has resigned his position as overseer spinning, Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

R. H. King has resigned as overseer weaving at the Cherokee Falls (S. C.) plant of the Martel Mills, Inc.

A. V. West, formerly overseer spinning at Hartsville, S. C., has become overseer spinning at Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

M. C. Padgett, loom fixer, has been promoted to second hand in weaving, Richland plant, of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

L. C. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala., has been appointed agent of the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Chas. F. Turner, formerly assistant superintendent of the Pelzer Mills, Pelzer, S. C., now has a similar position with one of the mills at Thomaston, Ga.

Dewey Sauls, formerly second hand in spinning, Olympia Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now night overseer spinning, Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

F. F. Mayers, formerly second hand in weaving at Granby plant of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., has been promoted to overseer of weaving in the Richland plant of the same company.

A. V. Wright has resigned as overseer spinning at the Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

B. M. Simpson has resigned as overseer spinning at night at the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., to become day overseer spinning at the Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C.

S. K. Oliver, who recently resigned as agent for the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C., after 19 years in that position, has secured the agency for Chrysler cars in the Columbia territory.

J. B. Fennell has been promoted from overseer weaving in the Richland plant, Pacific Mills, to overseer weaving in the larger mill of Granby, succeeding Mr. Philips, who was recently killed in an automobile accident.

R. F. Gardner has resigned his position as overseer of No. 1 spinning at the China Grove Cotton Mill, China Grove, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Dixie Mercizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Louis L. O'Key has joined the selling force of the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, N. J. He has been assigned to the Southern territory. He was formerly with L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., of New York City.

J. W. Mabry has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 1 spinning at the China Grove Cotton Mill, China Grove, N. C.

J. W. Cagle has resigned as overseer spinning at the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Tex., to become overseer carding at the Denison Mills, Denison, Texas.

Obituary

Tracy W. Pratt

Huntsville, Ala.—Tracy W. Pratt, aged 67, president of the West Huntsville Cotton Mills, associated enterprises, and with interests in many other business and manufacturing concerns in Huntsville died Monday night of a sudden heart attack.

Mr. Pratt came to Huntsville, from Pierre, S. D., in 1891, and with Joshua Coons established the West Huntsville Cotton Mill, which has grown into a large industry. He was a member of many clubs and fraternities, and was one of the most popular citizens of Huntsville. He had been several times president of the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce, and was instrumental in bringing most of the textile industry now in operation in Huntsville.

Henry E. Fisher

Boston, Mass. — Henry E. Fisher, who for ten years had been treasurer of the Contoocook Mills, and whose business life had been identified with the textile industry, died Friday at his home here. Mr. Fisher was a native of Newmarket, N. H., and was in his seventy-ninth year. At one time he was connected with mills at Lawrence and Atlanta, Ga., in which city the family once lived.

Mr. Fisher was a thirty-second degree Mason. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Edith C. Fisher, who lived with her father; and Mrs. Frederick Forster of Atlanta, wife of the Southern representative of the Draper Corp.; and a brother, Lucian Fisher, who at one time was associated with the Boston Globe. Mrs. Fisher, who was Miss Sarah Gorman, died about ten years ago.

N. C. Association To Meet

The winter meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina will be held at Pinehurst, N. C., on November 30 and December 1, it is announced by Secretary Hunter Marshall.

The program to be announced later, will include the usual golf tournament.

Hunter Machinery Company Moves

Hunter Machinery Company, of Marion, N. C., which is operated by J. W. Ouzts, has moved its offices to 505 Investment Building, Charlotte.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

Amalie RAYOLENE

*A product of the SONNEBORN
Research Laboratories*

DISCRIMINATING knitters of rayon depend largely on one of the several types of RAYOLENE to keep their production up to the highest possible standard of quality.

Recognized as the foremost independent refiners of 100% pure Pennsylvania colorless, odorless and stainless mineral oils—the base of our RAYOLENE—users are assured of the last word as to purity of the mineral oil content.

Our own 100% Pennsylvania base combined with olive oil and neatsfoot oil—the purest of each kind obtainable—in blends that conform with all modern knitting mill practice, are added reasons why rayon knitters as well as weavers of rayon insist on the exclusive use of RAYOLENE.

There is a RAYOLENE type that will fill your knitting requirements in a highly satisfactory manner. Acquaint us with your winding and knitting problems, and our expert in your own territory will cheerfully make his recommendation without any obligation to you.

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L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Bridgeport, Ala. — J. N. Hartford, of Nashville, Tenn., is to build a new full fashioned hosiery mill here, the equipment to include dyeing and finishing plant.

High Point, N. C. — The Blue Jay Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by Chas. A. Amos and G. C. Koster. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Valdese, N. C. — The Waldensian Hosiery Mills have placed orders for 11 additional full fashioned machines, purchased through Alfred Hoffman, Inc.

Gaffney, S. C. — The Chamber of Commerce is negotiating with the Dura-Back Company, underwear manufacturers for the establishment of a mill here.

Rossville, Ga. — The full fashioned plant to be built by Garnett Andrews will be a unit of the Richmond Hosiery Mills. The building contract has been let and orders placed for the knitting machines. It will cost \$200,000.

Rock Hill, S. C. — Work has been inaugurated at the Lund Company, Inc., at Rock Hill, which will manufacture, for the present, brocaded rayon and cotton drapery. At present, 14 looms are to be in operation, according to A. P. Duchesneau, who is resident manager of the plant.

Orders several months in advance have been received. Sixty people will be employed after the plant is put in full operation. James Lund, who is superintendent, is also an official of the Lund Textile Company, of Massachusetts.

Gastonia, N. C. — Announcement is made of the sale of the Piedmont Spinning Mill, here to Frank and Robert Goldberg, owners of the American Cotton Mill's and American Metal and Waste Company, Bessemer City, who will continue to manufacture coarse yarns to be used in their auto tire fabric plants. The consideration was not stated.

The purchase was made from the Armstrong interests which bought the mill in 1916. The mill has 2,800 spindles and is capitalized at \$125,000. Clyde C. Armstrong was president and A. K. Winget secretary-treasurer.

Gastonia, N. C. — The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ragan Spinning Company was held in the offices of the company recently. The regular 5 per cent dividend was ordered paid.

Directors of the company are G. W. Ragan, R. L. Stowe, Caldwell Ragan, A. G. Myers, S. P. Stowe, and George W. Ragan, Jr. Officers elected by the directors are G. W. Ragan, president; R. L. Stowe, vice-president; Caldwell Ragan, treasurer and George W. Ragan, Jr., secretary and assistant treasurer.



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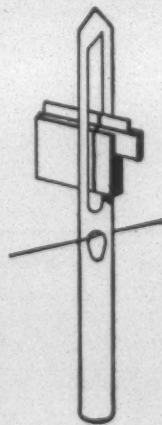
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Southern Cotton Mills

Thoroughly Equipped Export Service

Throughout the World



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**K-A ELECTRICAL
WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW**

The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.

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and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Norton, Va. — Local business men plan to establish a braiding plant here in co-operation with a Northern manufacturer.

Greenville, S. C. — A carpet factory to cost several hundred thousand dollars may be built here, according to local reports. The name of the company, which is now located in the East, has not been made public.

Laurens, S. C. — The date of the reopening of the plant of the Pioneer Braid Corporation is uncertain, Charles F. Fleming, treasurer, said. Suspension of operation was ascribed locally to business conditions and the lack of decision as to the future plans of the plant.

Mr. Fleming said he thought some changes in the organization would be effected before operations are resumed.

Morrilton, Ark. — The Morrilton Mills reopened last Thursday after having been closed since May, due to readjustments, it has been learned.

J. S. Bachman who succeeded Ellis T. Gurry as manager of the mill, has been connected with the textile trade in the South for about 35 years. For the past 27 years he has been manager of the Anchor Duck Mills at Rome, Ga.

Clinton, S. C. — The Joanna Mills, located at Goldville, a few miles from here, will have 91,200 spindles when the present addition, which is under construction, has been completed.

This new addition to the plant will cover approximately 20 acres of floor space and this building is rapidly being completed.

The present plant of the Joanna Mills has 33,200 spindles. This company is affiliated with the Oswego Shade Cloth Company, and the entire plant makes cloth for window shades.

Selma, Ala. — Engineers of the Union Mills have been here preparing for the removal of the St. Johnsville and Herkimer, N. Y., units of the company, and will start doing so, it is reported, by the end of November, if the drive being conducted here to raise \$300,000 by business men is successful.

The paid subscriptions needed to obtain plants have gone well over the \$200,000 mark, and it is understood that several private citizens who subscribed to large blocks of the Union Mills stock have written to their New York bankers or bonding houses for information concerning the company and have indicated that because of the gratifying reports, they may increase their subscriptions in order that the drive can reach the \$300,000 mark.

Hunt Frasier, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, asserted that he was convinced that the campaign would be a success, and that

the two units will soon come to Selma.

Employment for 1,200 people within the next nine months, and a pay roll of \$20,000 a week, will be the benefit of the two units here.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Plans for further expansion of the Anderson Hosiery Mill, with the probable installation of additional machinery, if not actual enlargement of the buildings, are contemplated by C. G. Sayre, president and treasurer, who is moving back to Anderson from Greensboro, N. C.

Production at the Anderson Hosiery Mill has doubled during the last two years, which is regarded as the most successful period in the history of the plant. The present output is approximately 700 dozen pairs of mercerized lisle hose. Steps will likely be taken in a few months to enlarge the mill to produce 1,200 pairs.

Greensboro, N. C.—Approximately \$1,000,000 will be spent in doubling the local plant of Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc., organization which is to be consolidated with three other large textile concerns operating in the North.

The new corporation, which has recently been formed, is made up of Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc., of this city, Northwood Hosiery Company, of Philadelphia and Dye Works, of Long Island City, New

York, and Mock and Judson, of New York. J. K. Voehringer, Jr., of Greensboro, is president of the company, Nathanael Judson is treas-

urer, Barnard Judson is secretary and B. L. Mock is vice-president.

Construction on the large addition to the present plant will begin some

time next spring it is planned. The plant has been doubled in size once since its advent in Greensboro a short while ago and with the consolidation of these companies together with the large demands for silk hosiery which have been made upon the firm, this new expansion is necessary. The present plant has 40,000 square feet of floor space and it is expected to build an addition which will afford 40,000 additional feet.

The new corporation is to issue \$1,000,000 in seven per cent preferred stock which may be converted into common stock at the rate of two and one-half shares of common stock.

Statistics on Egyptian Crops

Boston, Mass. — Frederick H. Andres, Inc., give the following statistics on the Egyptian cotton crop for the past 11 years:

Season	Acreage (Feddans)	Crop (Cantars)
1918-1919.....	1,316,000	4,820,660
1919-1920.....	1,574,000	5,571,632
1920-1921.....	1,827,870	4,876,500
1921-1922.....	1,291,878	5,356,934
1922-1923.....	1,465,135	6,713,312
1923-1924.....	1,588,104	6,531,457
1924-1925.....	1,787,843	7,272,974
1925-1926.....	1,924,382	7,951,584
1926-1927.....	1,785,702	8,200,030
1927-1928.....	1,516,199	6,041,499
1928-1929.....	1,738,472	6,889,182

1 feddan—1,038 acres.

1 cantar—99.049 pounds.

*Estimated.

TRUE BRED SEEDS

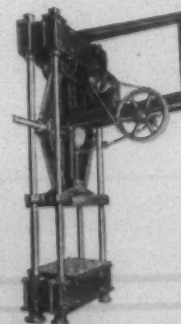
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Whether it's Flower, Vegetable, Field or Grass Seed, none can contribute more to the success of your planting than our True Bred Brand; especially bred and selected for our Southern soils, climate and conditions. A trial will convince you.

Let us send you a copy of our Annual for Garden and Farm—telling what, when and how to plant. A postal card will bring it.

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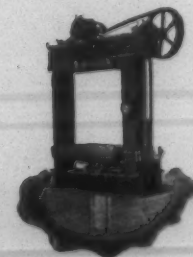
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Kunckle Joint
60 to 500

Tons Pressure

Motor Drive
Self Contained.
Can be set
anywhere you can
run a wire

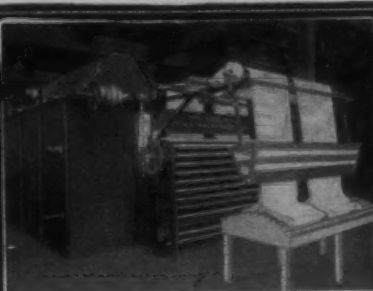


Hydraulic, 50 to 300 tons pressure, any size to suit your requirements.

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"HURRICANE" Automatic Loop Dryer

DRYERS
for Cotton Stock.
Skein Yarns, Warps.
Underwear, Towelling.
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AUTOMATIC DRYERS
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Southern Agents: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

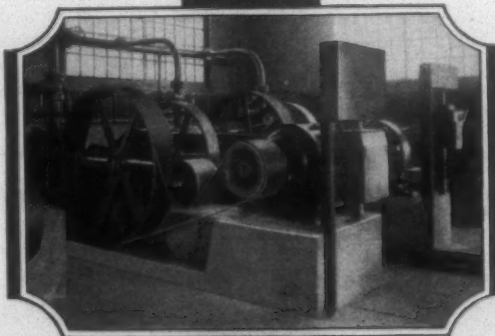
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Strength and
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"KROMOTAN"
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Its remarkable flexibility gives a
VISE - LIKE grip
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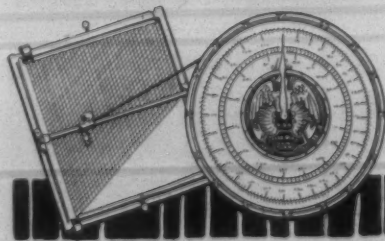
HELP

**PRODUCTION BY
ESTABLISHING UNIFORMITY**

You cannot expect a superintendent to keep production figures up and labor costs down when the "breaks" are against him.

Scott Testing Machines take the guess work out of production forecasts.

HENRY L. SCOTT Co. PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Accurate Determination of Color Made Possible by New Instrument

(Continued from Page 12)

2—Accurate Determination arie would be scarcely noticed by the ordinary purchaser.

The color of a product usually is neither the most important nor least important property; it is simply one of the properties which many manufacturers attempt to control in order to please either the retailer or the consumer. A concern whose chief product is canned peaches is under no legal or moral obligation to maintain a color standard for this commodity, but from the standpoint of the consumer it is desirable that the peaches from one can have the same color as those from another since the contents of the two cans may be placed in the same dish. Some packing companies therefore cater to an exacting clientele by establishing and maintaining a definite set of color standards.

The desirability of a product of uniform color applies equally well in manufacturing such things as soap, lard, flour, butter, oleomargarine, cheese, sugar, syrup, chocolate, glass, automobiles, tile, brick, roofing materials, carpets, rope, hardware, paper, leather, cement, linoleum, textiles, cosmetics, and many other products.

Even educational institutions are concerned with color questions, Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently having taken steps to standardize the official cardinal and gray so that the Institute colors may hereafter be reproduced exactly and forever.

One of the most important fields of usefulness for the recording

spectrophotometer is expected to be in the cataloging of the curves of different dyes, so that new colors with predetermined characteristics can be obtained at any time by the proper mixture of standard dyes already at hand.

Since the instrument has been developed, there has not been sufficient time to test its applicability to all of the industries in which it is expected to be of service; but a sufficient number of tests have been made to indicate that the instrument will be of use in many different kinds of work.

Utilizing Cotton Waste

(Continued from Page 20)

be dyed, the choice would depend on shades being light or dark.

Condenser yarns are of a full and woolly character, and used chiefly for web purposes. They lend themselves to softness and absorbency, which may be instanced as necessary features in goods ranging from sponge cloths and mops to underwear, as represented by hosiery, or to a raising or napping process, as requisite for surgical lint, flannel-ettes, blankets, and the like.

The range of goods, woven and knitted, which can be produced is extensive. In the grey and bleached condition the yarns find an outlet in certain commodities already named, and in addition there are sheetings, quilts, table coverings, towellings, and bathing gowns. Then, in the dyed state, there are far-reaching possibilities, as the yarns from the condenser system are a close imitation of certain woollen yarns, and, indeed, it is not uncommon to add a little wool or wool waste to enhance the resemblance. The term "Vigogne" formerly ap-

plied to yarns containing a small percentage of wool fibre, now includes most yarns ranging from, say, 4's to 14's counts, produced on the condenser system from dyed cotton waste in mixture form, and the goods manufactured therefrom include dress materials and under-clothing for women's wear, trousering suited to tropical climates, hosiery, and tapestry. It is a trade peculiar to the Continent, its chief centres being in Poland and Germany, but it might with advantage be introduced over here. Coarser yarns of the colored variety are put into blankets, fancy tablecloths, rugs, carpets, and so forth.

The machines employed to give the desired effects in the yarn, as distinct from opening and cleaning machinery, are adaptation of those used in the woollen trade, and it may be stated that on the Continent the two branches have moved with each other in the way of change or improvement, whereas, with few exceptions, our methods for treating cotton waste are those of a generation ago.

Oil Spraying Equipment At Textile School

The Textile School of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., has installed a Breton mineral process for oil spraying textile fibers, especially cotton. This process, which has been developed during the last few years, has now reached a high state of perfection both as to lubricants and mechanical devices.

The oil spraying of cotton has raised many questions for textile manufacturers and Dean Thomas Nelson of the Textile School has offered the free use of this process

and the laboratories of the Textile School to any mill which desired to send representatives to the School to conduct tests.

The Textile School has also received from the Borne, Scrymser Company the mechanical lubricants and lubricating specialties which they had on exhibition at the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C.

MODERN HISTORY

During the history lesson the teacher asked the question "What do you know about Margaret of Anjou?"

"She was very fat, sir," answered one boy. This was new to the teacher and he asked for the lad's authority.

"It's in the book, sir; 'Among Henry's stoutest supporters was Margaret of Anjou.'"

A Capable and Efficient Superintendent Will Soon Be Available

Are you interested in capable superintendent with the following qualifications:

1. For 13 years superintendent of a large Southern mill of 32,000 spindles and 900 wide and narrow looms.
2. A practical carder.
3. A middle aged man of sober habits.
4. Still employed.
5. Present and past employers will furnish highest recommendations as to character, ability and efficiency.
6. Change made necessary by mill merger.
7. All replies will be treated as strictly confidential.

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SEWING
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**Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
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USED OUR
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SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
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Never *too* Warm Never *too* Cold

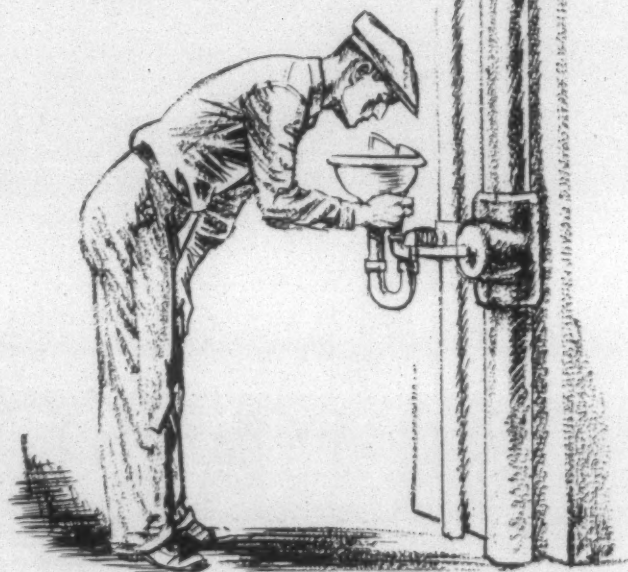
At every fountain, all the time, Armstrong's Cork Covering insures constant temperature of circulating drinking water.

ON TWO 2500-foot circuits in a Pittsburgh metal plant, Armstrong's Cork Covering so effectively shuts out the heat that the water temperature at the last fountain is only five degrees higher than at the first. Excellent performance under very severe conditions. Under average mill conditions and with circuits of ordinary length, the rise will hardly be more than two or three degrees.

Armstrong's Cork Covering is trouble-free insulation, good for the life of the lines. It is non-absorbent of moisture and does not deteriorate or lose efficiency. It has a neat finished appearance. Lines covered with Armstrong's Cork Covering will not sweat.

Armstrong engineers have had 20 years of experience with the

design and insulation of drinking water plants. Their services are available for consultation and advice without charge or obligation. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, 134 Twenty-third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; McGill Building, Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto 2.



Send for this 52-page book "Refrigerated Drinking Water." It contains valuable engineering data on layout and design. Mailed on request.

Armstrong's Cork Covering

For Cold Lines, Coolers and Tanks

Variable Speed Spinning of Cotton Yarn

(Continued from Page 8)

motors in attempts to solve the problem of operating a frame at varying speeds were carried on, and it might be interesting to refer to these types of motors in the order in which they were used.

- 1—Wound rotor induction motor with secondary resistance control.
- 2—Direct current adjustable speed motor.
- 3—Multi-speed induction motor.
- 4—Alternating current single and three phase series brush shifting variable speed motors.
- 5—Alternating current three phase shunt characteristic brush shifting variable speed motor.

Wound Rotor Induction Motor

The first experiments were made with the wound rotor induction motor with secondary resistance control, which only permitted step by step speed changes which were very broad and only partially solved the problem. The control mechanism attendant with this type of motor took up considerable space and the heating of the resistances raised the temperature of the spinning room, having a bad effect on the spinning. It was also subject to large change in speed for changes in load and poor efficiency when operated below maximum speed. This type of motor was not seriously considered for spinning work.

Direct Current Adjustable Speed Motor

Although the direct current adjustable speed motor was tried, and proved slightly more favorable as the possibility of speed change was broader than with the wound rotor type, it was necessary, as most of the cotton mills are operated on alternating current, to provide special motor generator sets which meant a double power system. The efficiency was fairly high but the fact that the direct current motor speed changed as it heated up, limited its use especially where definite and accurate speed control was required. The field rheostat control necessary to obtain the fine changes of speed required during the spinning cycle was very complicated. The total electrical losses, including the motor generator set, were high and considerable space was required for installation. These objections limited the use of this type of motor.

Multi-Speed Induction Motors

At about the same time as the direct current motors entered the field for application to spinning frames the multi-speed induction motor was exploited to a greater degree than either of the foregoing types.

The advantages of this type of motor were that it had no commutator collector rings or exposed live parts. Its dimensions were smaller and its operating characteristics at the high speed exceptionally good. The switching arrangement for

operating the motor was of simple construction and could be readily connected to the frame for automatic or manual operation. The advantage of running at low speed during the spinning of the base of the bobbin, and again at the top of the bobbin, appealed to some spinners, but as a solution of the varying speed problem it only filled a part of the order.

Alternating Current Series Brush Shifting Motor

The alternating current series characteristics brush shifting variable speed motor has a marked improvement over the previous methods of drive. The stator of this motor had a simple barrel winding, and the rotor was wound similarly to the armature of a direct current motor. No compensating windings were used on either the stator or rotor. There were two sets of brushes on the commutator, one set of brushes fixed and the other mounted on a movable brush rocker. The line switch was linked to the handle of the brush rocker so that the whole control of the motor was effected by the one lever. The speed range of approximately 2:1 could be change in an infinite number of steps and suitable controllers were designed to regulate the speeds in accordance with the requirements of spinning. The speed and torque characteristics were similar to those of the A. C. wound rotor motor or the direct current motor with armature control. The speed

varied with the load, decreasing when the load increased and vice versa. For many years this type of motor received much consideration both here in America, and abroad, but after much experimentation it was found to be only partially successful. It was impossible to maintain for any length of time, a definite type of speed curve that may be required in spinning because of its inherent speed and torque characteristics. When changes of load on the frame took place, such as an overnight or weekend shut down of the frame, the speed of the series characteristic motor was changed materially. Variations in voltage and frequency affected the motor speed. Speed changes of this nature were often sufficient to cause serious annoyance in the spinning. For these reasons series characteristic brush shifting motors did not fulfill the important demands of the ring frame when run at variable speed.

The successful solution of operating a ring frame at variable speed, which can be depended upon to remain set, for a definite speed curve under conditions mentioned above evidently lies in use of the three phase brush shifting shunt characteristic motor.

Construction of Motor

It would be well to examine the mechanical and electrical features of such a motor. The important mechanical features which such a motor for spinning yarn at variable

(Continued on Page 32)

WASHBURN WOOD TOP ROLLS

NO COCKLED YARNS

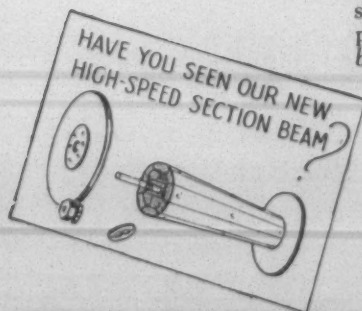
One way to get better and more uniform yarns of higher tensile strength off your spinning frames is to use Washburn Wood Top Rolls. Furthermore, you will be able to materially increase draft within the limits imposed by considerations of quality.

This is not a theory or buncombe, but an established fact, proven and re-proven by unbiased tests made in innumerable mills on all count yarns, standard or long draft.

The following concise description will explain why. Washburn Wood Top Rolls are "loose middle top rolls". They require no weighting. The sheepskin covering over felt and wood maintains a delicate tension and has more resiliency, thus producing a more even yarn of greater strength with less "ends down". The steel shafts fit into standard cap bars and saddles and take wear surprisingly well. And here is another interesting feature. Washburn Wood Top Rolls need no resetting when changing the staple of cotton or numbers.

Shall we send you a group of test cards showing actual details of results in other mills, or would you rather have our engineer call?

Send for a folder of the complete Washburn line. Wood Top Rolls, High Speed Warper Beams, Kore-Lokt Pin Boards, Perfection Shell Rolls, Etc. All items of efficiency and economy.



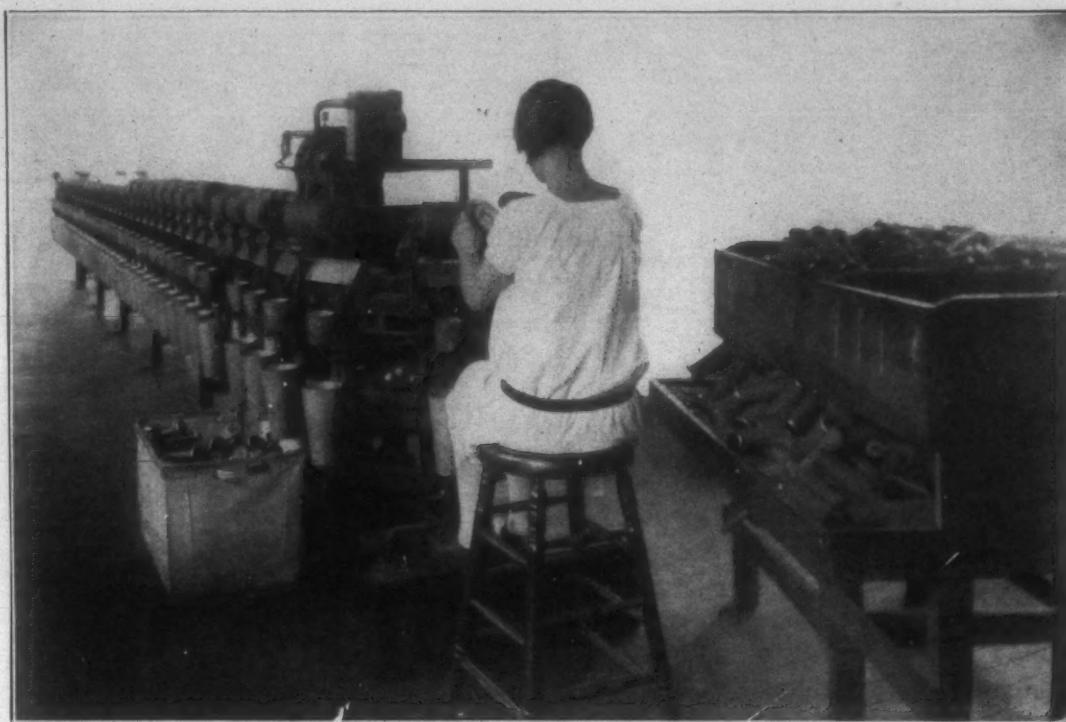
WASHBURN

IF IT'S ROLLS, WE MAKE THEM

224-234 N^o WATER ST.,
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Abbott Machine Company

Wilton, New Hampshire



Circulating Spindle Winder

Wooden Cones for High Speed Warping

Magazine cone creels have demonstrated their savings in labor, in more even tensioned warps, in minimum waste and in elimination of dead yarn on spools. Coning, however, has cost as much or more than spooling.

Wooden Tubes for Twisting

The cost of twisting is not so much in the twister room as in winding yarn ahead of twisters. Cheeses can be made much larger than spools and wooden tubes are cheaper and last longer. Hitherto, however, spooling has been cheaper than winding for this purpose.

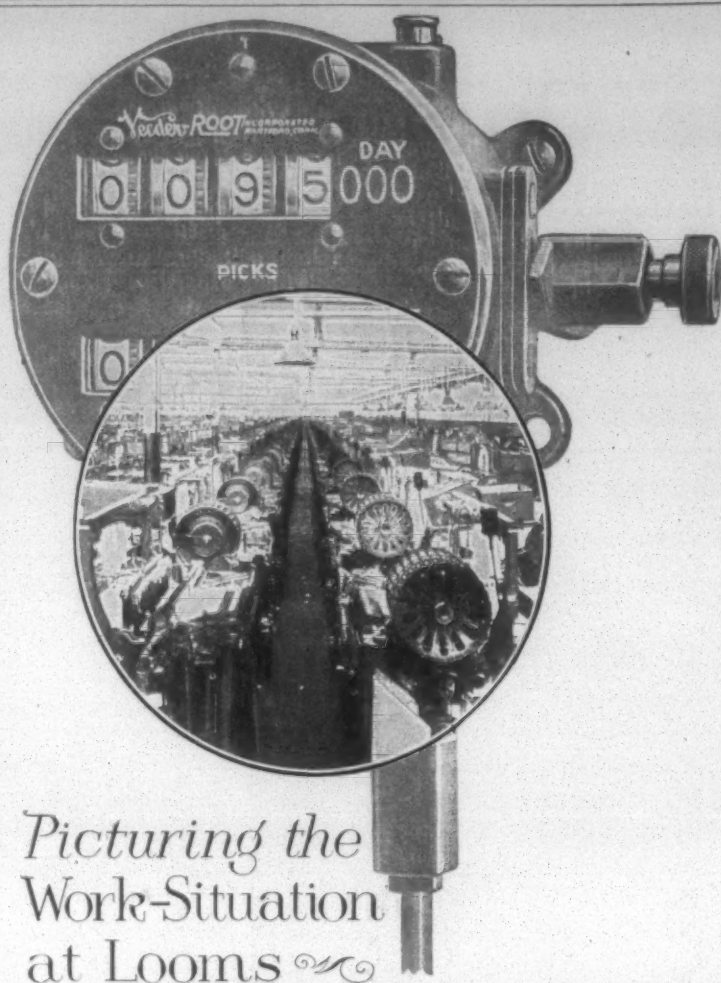
Paper Cones and Tubes for Shipping

Spinners must use winding of some type to prepare yarn for shipment.

Circulating Spindle Winder

With our winder, the cost of spooling or winding can be cut in half on any of the above uses and the savings will pay for entire cost of equipment in from two to four years. The winder is based on a new principle in which the spindles are passed by the operator who needs only to put a bobbin on the peg and tie in as the spindle goes by. Any size bobbin from either crops or bobbins, warp or filling wind, can be wound onto cones or cheeses.

*Send for Bulletin No. 101 and let us show you one of these winders
on production work*



Picturing the Work-Situation at Looms

On the dial of a Veeder-Root Pick Counter you see the work-situation at any loom. You see what's right or wrong with the picture—whether the loom keeps up a profitable production and high average running-time.

The weaver's work is pictured to you in the only way that counts:—in recorded *output*. Keeping the record in *sight* keeps it *high*. Write for Textile Counter booklet or ask for a *trial* of the Counters.

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Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
-A-	-L-
Abbott Machine Co. 29	Klipstein, A. & Co. 15
Abington Machinery Works —	Lambeth Rope Corp. 35
Akron Belting Co. 39	Lane, W. T. & Bros. 43
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. 5	Langley, W. H. & Co. 36
American Aniline & Extract Co. 32	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. 38
American Bobbin Co. —	Lea, David M. & Co., Inc. 36
American Glanzstoff Corp. 6	Lestel, Evans & Co. 21
American Moistening Co. 3	Lester, John D. 21
American Yarn & Processing Co. 36	Levin, John D. —
Amory, Browne & Co. —	Link Electric Co. —
Arabol Mfg. Co. —	Link-Belt Co. —
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co. 27	Lowell Shuttle Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. 32	-M-
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Associated Business Papers, Inc. 14	Matheson Alkali Works —
Atlanta Brush Co. —	Mauney Steel Co. —
-B-	Meister, C. A. Co. 34
Bahnsen Co. 1	Moreland Sizing Co. 37
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. 39	Morse Chain Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. 43	-N-
Barber Mfg. Co. —	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
Bell, Geo. C. —	National Ring Traveler Co. 37
Bond, Chas. Co. —	Neutrasol Chemical Corp. 33
Borne, Strynser Co. —	Neumann, R. & Co. 33
Bosson & Lane —	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —
Bouligny, R. H., Inc. 17	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. —	-O-
Briggs-Schaffner Co. 26	Oakite Products, Inc. —
Brown, David Co. —	-P-
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. 25	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. 34
Buxton White Seed Co. —	Parker, Walter L. Co. —
-C-	Parks-Cramer Co. —
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Charlotte Mfg. Co. —	-R-
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Collins Bros. Machine Co. —	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. 21
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. —	Rice Dobby Chain Co. 38
Adam Cook's Sons —	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co. —
Corn Products Refining Co. —	Rogers Fibre Co. —
Courtney, Dana S. Co. 15	Roy, B. S. & Son 43
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	-S-
Crump, F. M. & Co. 31	Saco-Lowell Shops —
Curran & Barry —	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. 33
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. 26	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. 41
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. —	Scott, Henry L. & Co. 25
-D-	Seaboard Ry. —
D. & M. Co. —	Seydel Chemical Co. 42
Dary Ring Traveler Co. 17	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 36	Shamow Shuttle Co. —
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co. —	Sipp Machine Co. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 39	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. 30
Draper, E. S. 24	S. K. F. Industries —
Draper Corp. —	Slip-Not Belting Co. 37
Dronsfield Bros. —	Sonneborn, L. Sons 23
Duke Power Co. —	Sonoco Products —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 25	Southern Landscape Service 15
Duplan Silk Corp. —	Southern Ry. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. 9	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. 41
-E-	Stafford Co. —
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —	Standard Nut & Bolt Co. 35
Eaton, Paul B. 35	Standard Oil Co. 12
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Economy Baler Co. 42	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Emmons Loom Harness Co. 39	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. 36
Entwistle, T. C. Co. —	Stone, Chas. H. 30
-F-	Sullivan Hardware Co. 38
Fafnir Bearing Co. 19	-T-
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. —	Tagliabue, C. J. Mfg. Co. —
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	Takamine Laboratories, Inc. —
Farish Co. 24	Terrell Machine Co. —
Ferguson Gear Co. —	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —
Ford, J. B. Co. 34	Textile Mill Supply Co. —
Foster Machine Co. —	The Texas Co. —
Franklin Process Co. —	Thies, B., Inc. 21
-G-	Timken Roller Bearing Co. —
Garland Mfg. Co. —	Tolhurst Machine Works —
General Dyestuff Corp. —	Tripod Paint Co. 14
General Electric Co. 11	Tubize Artificial Silk Co. —
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. 26	-U-
Graton & Knight Co. —	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 13
Great Northern Hotel 35	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 38
Greenville Belting Co. —	Universal Winding Co. (Insert) 38
-H-	-V-
Haberland Mfg. Co. 17	Veeder-Root, Inc. 30
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. —	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
Hart Products Corp. —	Fred'k Viotor & Achells 24
H. & B. American Machine Co. 10	Viscose Company —
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. 38	-W-
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —	Washburn, Inc. 28
Hotel Imperial —	Watts, Ridley & Co. 37
-I-	Wellington, Sears & Co. 36
Iselin-Jefferson Co. 24	Whitn Machine Works —
-J-	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. —	Williams, J. H. Co. —
Johnson, Chas. B. 41	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
-K-	Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —
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Variable Speed Spinning of Cotton Yarn

(Continued from Page 28)

speed should possess are enumerated as follows:

- 1—Enclosed construction.
- 2—Positive ventilation.
- 3—Minimum size.
- 4—Simple speed control mechanism.
- 5—Reversing mechanism.
- 6—Accessibility to working parts of motor.

In electrical performance the motor should have:

- 1—Good load speed characteristics.
- 2—Broad speed range.
- 3—Low Temperature rise.
- 4—Good starting torque under all speed conditions.
- 5—High power factor and efficiency over the entire speed range.

For the protection of the motor and operator it is desirable to have an enclosed motor. While total enclosure is needed, even the temperature of the spinning room being a very important matter, space is also an important consideration, so that in order to avoid increasing its size unduly, the motor is best made enclosed but equipped to admit a supply of cool air and expel the heated air. The influence of heat and humidity upon the spinning process are known to be material, so that in certain cases the disposition of the heat resulting from the losses of the motor is of importance.

It may be desirable to expel the heated air outside of the spinning room and, on the other hand, it is thought in some cases to be of use in maintaining suitable room temperature in winter. To meet these different conditions, the motor should be enclosed and ventilated by means of built-in fans designed so that air can be taken in directly from the room (through screens) or through a duct from the outside; and that the heated air can be discharged either into the room, if beneficial, or into a duct to convey it away, if harmful. The cooling should be such that excessive radiation from external parts will not take place.

In order to obtain a minimum length of motor, ball bearing construction is advisable. Direct connection to the cylinder of the spin-frame is a simple and satisfactory method of drive, but to have a flexible motor applicable to frames of various speeds and to either one cylinder or two cylinder frames driven by two motors and with cylinders too close together to allow of aligning two direct connected motors, the motor design should be such as to permit chain or gear drive as well as direct drive.

The speed control means should be such that the operator may disengage and reengage the automatic speed controller for a shut down and restart, smoothly and easily.

The control device must be small and must be easily accessible and simple to adjust.

It is also desirable to have a motor whose direction of rotation can be easily reversed as it is frequently necessary to spin yarns of reverse twist.

The design of the motor must be such that any brushes, commutators, collectors, etc., which are to be used are easily accessible for inspection and maintenance.

Load Speed Characteristics

Load speed characteristics of the motor are of very great importance. To obtain the maximum advantage of varying speed spinning it is necessary to be able to repeat the cycle of speed variations against the position of the yarn or the bobbin as many times as is required and within rather small variations. It is also necessary to establish definitely whatever speed cycle of variations of speed is found best suited for the spinning in question.

The load of a spinning frame being in considerable part friction, varies considerably due to alignment of the frame, lubrication of spindles and other parts, and cleanliness, as well as tension on spindle bands or tapes. Further, the frame drives harder after a shut down than when warmed up. There is a period of hard running when starting up each morning and after each noonday shut down and a more severe period of hard running on Monday morning starts. These running conditions are intensified more in the winter than in summer months.

For these reasons a motor like the

shunt brush shifting whose speed is not seriously altered by moderate changes in load, is greatly to be desired.

From the above conditions it is apparent that any variation in speed which would of course be out of control, would introduce undesirable variations. Similarly, a variation in speed, due to heating up of the motor itself due to its periodic character could, to some extent, be controlled by periodic manipulation of the supply voltage, would still introduce complications which are objectionable.

Operating Conditions

When a frame is cold or stiff it may require considerably more than normal running torque to break away, so that a liberal starting torque is very desirable in a motor. On the other hand, should there be a little slack in the yarn between the front rolls and the bobbin, with too abrupt a start, the ends of yarn will be broken. It is therefore of advantage and desirable to be able to vary the starting torque at the will of the operator to overcome the possibilities of end breakage.

The development of the alternating current three phase brush shifting shunt characteristic motor in recent years has met with so much success in other lines of manufacture where it is necessary to maintain accurate speed regulation that it could not be overlooked for the spinning field. Experiments have

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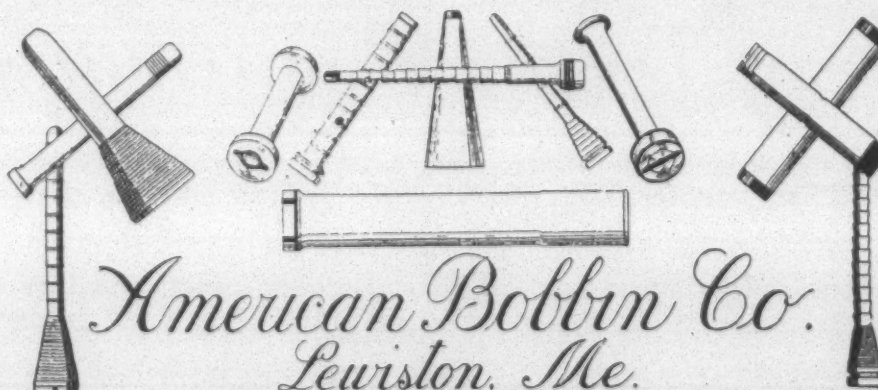
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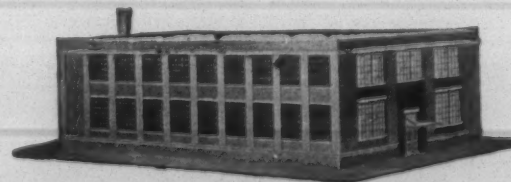
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been intensively carried on for the past four or five years with this type of variable speed motor and results show that it meets the most exacting requirements in maintaining speed regulation which will allow constant tension on the yarn during the entire spinning process.

Description of Motor

A short description of this type of motor, its operation and characteristics, is as follows:

This motor may be compared with the wound rotor induction motor having its primary winding in the rotor and its secondary on the stator. In addition, this machine has an adjusting winding in the rotor similar to a direct-current armature winding which is connected to a commutator. The motor is provided with two brush holder yokes arranged to shift in opposite directions.

One end of each phase of the stator (secondary) winding is connected to brushes on one brush yoke. When the brushes, to which each end of a secondary phase is connected, are on the same commutator segment, the adjusting winding is idle, the secondary winding is short circuited, and the motor runs as an induction motor with speed corresponding to the number of poles and frequency of supply. As the brushes are moved apart, a section of the adjusting winding is included in series with the secondary winding, causing the secondary winding to generate a voltage to balance the voltage impressed upon it by the adjusting winding, thereby causing the motor to change its speed.

With the brushes in low speed position the motor gives from 140 to 250 per cent of normal torque at starting, with 125 to 175 per cent of full speed current. The maximum torque at low speeds is from 140 to 250 per cent of normal torque and increases for the high speed position to from 200 to 400 per cent normal torque.

The efficiency remains nearly constant over the greater part of the speed range, but drops some at the lower speeds. The average efficiency is high as compared with that of the wound rotor induction motor with secondary resistance or when compared with direct current conversion apparatus.

The power factor is very high when the motor is running at high speeds. At synchronous speed, the power factor is similar to that of an induction motor of similar rating.

The decrease in speed from no load to full load, at high speeds, is between 5 and 10 per cent, and at low speeds, slightly more according to the motor rating.

It may be operated in either direction of rotation by interchanging two of the line leads, as on an induction motor, and setting the brush rigging for the desired rotation.

Results of actual tests made with this type of motor show between 10 per cent and 12 per cent more production and better than 50 per cent less breakage of ends during the spinning process.

Each number of yarn and quality of roving is subject to a definite speed curve which will permit maximum production and minimum breakage during the process.

It might also be stated here that the advantages of variable speed for ring spinning are not limited to cotton yarns but are quite as pronounced for worsted, wool and silk spinning. Various types of speed curves of the different types of motors and photographs were shown on slides following this paper.

Summing up the entire situation it can be said that when the proper speed curve has been obtained for any given yarn the resultant advantages from the use of such a variable speed motor will be:

- 1—Maximum production of yarn.
- 2—Better quality yarn.
- 3—More uniformly wound bobbins.
- 4—Increased yardage.
- 5—Minimum breakage of ends.
- 6—More of the operator's time available for cleaning machine and other duties.

Slow But Sure

The time has passed, never to come back, when department heads are classed as part of the machinery or just a little advanced of operatives, and as the men in the mills are becoming recognized as factors in the textile industry, this same industry is becoming re-established on stronger and better foundations and is going forward toward an indefinite future of sane prosperity. This condition is what we have been working for the past ten years, and results are showing they are most satisfactory.

There is no particular change in the character or the ability of our superintendents and overseers during this period. They are the same skilled men in their several lines, with the most successful of the younger generation carrying on along lines laid down by the older men who have served long and faithfully and have graduated from the University of Hard Knocks with honors equal to any letter men from the standard universities and colleges.

The road to recognition of these men has been long and much of it uphill, but it is becoming known in executive circles and in distribution centers that practical experience is worth more than theory, and more and more the men in the mills are coming into their own.

Who knows better than the superintendent and the overseers just the capabilities of the equipment they have in their respective mills and but these splendid manufacturers know just what the operative forces can do with this same machinery?

No expert with pencil and pad in an executive office can figure against the men in the mill and it has cost millions during the past few years to satisfy the executives of this fact. The recognition has been slow but it is sure, and in our re-established industry the men in the mills are the winners.—Fibre & Fabric.

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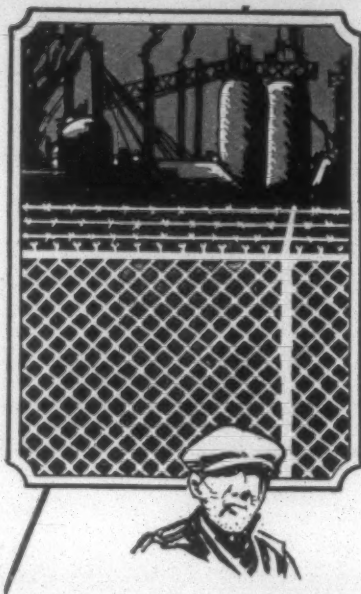
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Organizing Cotton Industry and Business Press for Co-operative Market Development

(Continued from Page 7)

Industry may co-operate is illustrated in the case of awnings. A discussion between the New Uses Division of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Associated Business Papers and representatives of the architectural member papers developed the idea that awning business had not increased because awning design had not followed the trend of small house and building designs. An experiment was set up between the Cotton-Textile Institute and a number of architectural papers in which prizes were offered for new awning designs. As a result most interesting designs were proposed. The development of these designs awaits their promotion by the organized textile industry. The awning manufacturers have recently organized to promote the wider use of awnings. It would seem that an opportunity would exist for the Cotton-Textile Institute and the business press to take the leadership in bringing together representatives of the awning manufacturers' association and the business press to discuss ways and means of promoting this particular division of the cotton industry which suggests newer and wider uses.

Industry competition, as I have suggested, is a fact, not a theory. The organized textile industry has the opportunity through its New Uses Division of setting up a group of promotional activities which will co-ordinate the specialized manufacturing groups with the government and business press in terms of making new industrial and trade opinion with regard to uses of cotton fabrics. The machinery is available. The Associated Business Papers, through its group sales committee, of which J. H. Bragdon, who happens to be publisher of Textile World, is chairman, is working with other industries in the co-ordination of the forces of the business press with the forces of industry in making new markets and developing old markets. The business press organized through the Associated Business Papers offers its facilities not only in terms of its editorial and advertising pages, but in terms of a personnel of editors and business men intimately associated with the needs and methods of some sixty of our leading industries, professions and trades.

Crompton & Knowles Cotton King Loom

(Continued from Page 14)

tion on either the dobby or cam loom. This greatly simplifies the later application of a dobby to a cam loom. The drive is through helical gears from the crankshaft. A new chain carrier, which allows for a longer chain, is so arranged that the chain entirely clears the box motion, and this removes the danger of serious damage should the chain break.

Picking.

"Special attention has been given to the obtaining of an absolutely parallel pick. The picking shaft ends are turned and carefully fitted into machined boxes, and the rocker irons and shoes have machined surfaces to insure accurate movement. The picking cam plates are of the split type and of heavy construction.

Let-off.

"Provision has been made to prevent the jumping of the warp beam by securely clamping the beam shaft in the loomside pockets. Friction on the warp beam is controlled either by a ratchet and lever or compound levers, and a simple device provides for releasing the weight levers when adjusting the warp tension. The whip roll stands are so designed that either a vibrating warp rail or a thick and thin place preventor can be used.

Take-up.

"The Cotton King may be equipped with either a small diameter take-up roll and two small guide rolls, or a 20-inch circumference take-up roll with a large diameter felt-covered pressure roll, and a large diameter guide roll. All parts of the motion are machined, which, together with the cut gears, insures complete accuracy. Reverse wind of cloth is accomplished by the removal of an intermediate pinion. An ingenious ratchet mechanism permits the let back for the winding up roll.

Magazine.

"The outstanding feature of the magazine is the building of the outside frame in three pieces, which permits easier filling of the magazine and makes it possible to use short and long bobbins in the loom at the same time. The value of this feature when using rayon and cotton filling can readily be seen. The outside frame pieces are also specially finished to prevent the chafing or untwisting of the filling yarn, thus practically eliminating the breakage of the filling at time of transfer. Flexible spring fingers to support the bobbins and act as give-ways have replaced the outside latches. The loom is equipped with our No. 10 thread cutter.

Feeler.

"The loom is regularly equipped with our No. 11 feeler. The operating cam on the bottom shaft has been placed on the outside of the bottom shaft gear for convenient adjustment.

Bolts.

"Much thought has been given to the sizes and material of bolts on the Cotton King. Special heat treated chrome nickel steel bolts are used throughout to eliminate stretch and consequent loosening of parts. These bolts have a tensile strength of approximately three times that of regular bolts. Sizes have been standardized as far as possible with a result that only four wrenches are required to take care of all bolts, set screws, lock nuts, etc., on the entire loom. Lock washers are used throughout.

Color.

"This loom is attractively finished in battleship gray instead of the customary textile green."

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Notice Trustee's Sale of Bankrupt Spinning Mill

By order of the United States Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina in the matter of Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Bankrupt, Weldon, N. C., the undersigned Trustee will on Saturday, November 17, 1928, at 11 o'clock A. M., upon the premises in Weldon, N. C., expose to public sale to the highest bidder or bidders for cash all the estate and equities of the Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., in and to all of its real estate holding, building, machinery, etc., described in part as follows: 20½ acres real estate upon which is located cotton mill building 260x102 feet and 29 tenant houses; 3 acres of real estate upon which is located 6 tenant houses; mill machinery consisting of 10,112 spindles fully equipped to manufacture 30-2 to 50-2 cotton yarns, Openers, Lappers, Cards, Drawings, Slubbers, intermediates, fine frames, spinning, spooling, warping, tube and cone winders, ree'ing, motors, belting, machine tools, office furniture and other miscellaneous items constituting the going equipment.

The 20½ acres with mill building, tenant houses, etc., and the 3 acres with tenant houses will first be sold separately and then together as a whole to the highest bidder, the highest aggregate bid therefor to control.

Sale made subject to three deeds of trust on said properties, the amount secured thereby and the maturities to be announced on the day of sale.

Sale subject to the confirmation of the United States District Court.

Full specifications and information upon request.

This the 17th day of October, 1928.

L. R. GILBERT, Trustee,
Weldon, N. C.

Conveyor Systems in Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 10)

those outlined would prove extremely valuable. Here, at any rate, is a field where improvement might be possible, and every progressive manufacturer will explore it in detail.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

New Method of Treating Cotton Yarn

A Lancashire company, which includes the names of prominent cotton men, has just been formed to exploit a new method of treating cotton yarn. The Lispro process, as it is called, consists in subjecting unbleached cotton yarn to a partly chemical and partly mechanical treatment, which takes the place of the ordinary chlorine bleach, and which, it is claimed, removes the natural impurities from the grey yarn and produces a commercially pure cellulose without weakening the tensile strength of the fibre.

The advantages claimed for this process are that it increases the affinity of the cotton yarn for dyestuffs, that it gives it a softer and silkier "handle," and improves its appearance. W. P. Bridge, the managing director of the new company, stated to a representative of "The Commercial" that one of the main uses of the treated yarn was likely to be in consumption with artificial silk. He stressed the present difficulty of obtaining level dyeing results in cotton and artificial silk mixtures unless the cloth was mercerized, and stated that though the substitution of treated cotton yarn would not wholly solve the problem, it would greatly improve dyeing results. One of the applications of the treated yarn might be for the heels and tops of artificial silk stockings, where the color contrast between the cotton and the artificial silk is often very marked.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

Modern Textile Machinery

In his recent presidential address to the Bradford Engineering Society H. Unwin, who dealt with modern textile machinery, said that some of the difficulties with which the textile machinery maker was confronted constituted problems of a high engineering order. Referring to the combing machines as used in the worsted industry, a careful study of the mechanism of the Noble comb, he said, would prove to be a real education for any engineer. Many attempts had been made and numerous patents had been taken out with the object of eliminating the dabbing motion, but so far as he could ascertain nothing worthy of adoption had yet been produced. He referred to the fact that two members of the Society had been instrumental in inventing a new type of steam chest for heating the comb circles, which had given excellent results. With regard to the drawing process, Mr. Unwin mentioned that by improved design a material increase

in production had been secured without any ill-effects on the machine, and, at the same time, to meet the requirements of the Home Office elaborate methods of guarding had been adopted to avoid risk of accident.

Mr. Unwin stated that the construction of the spinning frame as a machine had remained stationary for many years, and with the exception of mechanical doffing no striking improvement in the method of working had been devised. He considered that so far as the flyer frame was concerned the application of mechanical doffers was now a safe commercial proposition, but he would not care to take the responsibility of making the same statement with regard to the cap frame. Both the ring frame and the mule were in themselves most interesting to engineers, but it must be admitted that the latter, in its extremely irregular demand for power, was still looked upon as a "stupid" machine. "We are undoubtedly passing from the spinning frame which is a mere skeleton to a true machine which an engineer would admit is constructed on sound mechanical principles. To achieve this object all the gearing had been transferred to one end, thus greatly facilitating the changing of wheels and at the same time enabling the maker to comply with Home Office regulations. A point which should not be forgotten is the very important part played by ball bearings and chain drives in the development of the modern machine."

In conclusion, Mr. Unwin said he believed that the business which a few years ago was rather contemptuously described as "machine-making" was destined to become a most important branch of mechanical engineering in the strictest sense of the term. That was undoubtedly the view which prevailed among competitors abroad, and it would require the closest co-operation of the textile expert, the mechanical engineer, and the machinery user if our supremacy in the textile industry was to be maintained.—Manchester Guardian.

Hester Announces Exports of Cotton

New Orleans, No. 1.—Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, announced today that United States Exports to foreign countries exclusive of Canada, totalled 1,310,494 bales during October, 1928, against 1,078,642 bales in October, 1927. Great Britain received 314,367 bales against 144,504 a year ago; France 125,381 against 163,153; Germany 408,244 against 397,081; the rest of Europe 201,520 against 163,153; Germany 408,244 against 397,081; the rest of Europe 201,520 against 159,624. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 260,982 bales against 214,280.

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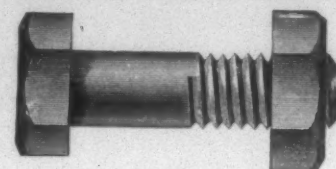
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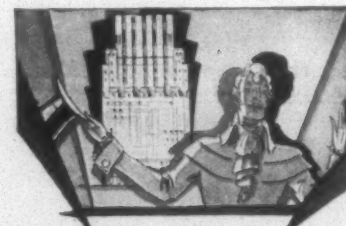
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Cotton Goods

New York. — While the cotton goods markets were quieter during the week and sales were smaller than during the previous two weeks, the improved conditions continued evident and mills are in better position than any time this year. Sales during the past month have been large. Profits margins have shown some improvement but are still too low. The number of mills which have cheap cotton on hand is materially smaller. Sales continued to lead production and unfilled orders are large enough for carry at least five weeks ahead.

Sales of print cloths made during the past ten days include contracts calling for delivery into February of next year, being made on the basis of 7½ cents for 38½-inch, 64x64s. Many mills are sold up through the first of the year, although stocks on some constructions are still fairly large. Bag manufacturers placed sheeting contracts during the week for deliveries running into the first quarter of next year. The automobile trades continued to buy wide cloths in far volume. Buyers of cotton duck took more goods and prices were firmer.

New gingham lines for spring were opened during the week at unchanged prices. Colored sheets were advanced 7½ cents. Blankets and flannels were in better demand and towels continued to sell steadily. Recent denim orders run into January and February. Business in fine combed goods increased and wash goods were fairly active.

Sheeting prices were about unchanged: 31-inch, 5.00 yard, at 6½, net; 5.20 yard, at 6½, net; 40 squares 6.15 yard, at 5½ to three-quarters, net; 4.70 yard, at 8½, net; 36-inch, 5.00 yard, at 7, net; 40-inch, 2.85 yard, generally quoted at 11¼, net; 40-inch, 3.75 yard, at 8½ to three-quarters, net; 40-inch, 4.25 yard, at 7½ to three-quarters, net; 40-inch, 3.60 yard, at 9¼, net, and some quoting one-eighth to one-quarter higher; 40-inch, 2.50 yard, at 13 net, for spot, and 12¼, net, for contract; 40-inch, 56 squares, 4.00 yard, sold spots at 9¼, net.

Non-feeler 80x60 broadcloths were available at 9c and feeler motion goods sold at 9½c in a small way. More interest was shown in broadcloths, but not at asking prices. In filling sateens some moderate orders

for 4.37-yard were filled South at 10½c. Pajama checks were quiet with the 88 squares quoted at 10½c and obtainable down to 10¼c of a fair order.

Tire fabrics were fairly active, some sales being made for deliveries during the first quarter of next year. Buyers showed interest in the second quarter, and in one or two instances consulted mills on the advisability of covering now for July, August and September of 1929.

The week has been dull and uninteresting in the Fall River cloth market, with trading confined to small lots of wide and narrow print cloths, sateens and marisettes. Despite the quietness of the market, prices have held very firm, with mills holding to their ideas of slight advances for some styles of goods which are scarce in this market. In the fine goods division, there has been a moderate request for pongees and broadcloths, with the latter pretty well sold up for the next few months. Sales are estimated at 20,000 pieces.

A light demand continued during the week for 25-inch, 40x32, 14.75 at 3¼; with a few 38½-inch, 60x48, 6.25 at 7 cents. Trading was confined to a few bales here and there for immediate delivery. This type of trading also extended to a few bales here and there for immediate delivery. This type of trading also extended to 31½-inch, 48 squares, 8.70 at 5¼.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	11
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	12¼
Tickings, 8-oz.	21-22½
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9½

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Some further improvement was reported in the yarn markets during the week. Inquiry was better and sales were larger. While the bulk of the business was sold for spot and nearby delivery, some future contracts were reported. All in all, the price situation is firmer. A marked scarcity on some counts wanted for spot delivery is reported. Yarn consumers generally are finding a better outlet for their products and are needing larger supplies of yarn. Knitters are experiencing a better business and their yarn purchases are reflecting this. The weavers, following larger sales of cotton goods, are showing more interest. It is expected here that weavers will take considerably more yarn in the next few weeks.

The price situation was maintained on a firm basis, despite continued efforts of buyers to locate cheaper yarns. The number of spinners who have an appreciable amount of business on their books has increased and they are holding strongly to quotations. Profit margins have been worked to a slightly better basis, but are still too low and this complaint is general among mill men.

As a rule, carded yarn orders remain small in average size, but they are coming in rather steadily and buyers in this way are gradually covering themselves ahead for the rest of this year. In September, a number of the spinners took business that booked them ahead for three months, while the additional orders taken during October filled these spinners up to the end of December. Thus far, relatively few buyers have gone into January.

No great increase in the average size per order is looked for in carded yarns until later this month, when it is expected buyers will begin covering January, February and March requirements. In a few instances, January and February have already been completely covered. A few buyers are now filling in small amounts of yarn in a range of numbers, rounding out their yarn stocks in this respect whenever they can locate small lots at figures they deem attractive.

The large majority of spinners refuse to trade at the bids offered to

market interests by the latter's customers, on the ground that it will not be long before a spontaneous increase in demand for yarn will help prices, so nothing is to be gained by the yarn mills through lowering their prices at this time.

Yarn prices were quoted as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	32
10s	33
12s	34
16s	35 1/2
20s	37
24s	38
30s	40
36s	44 1/2
40s	48
40s ex.	51
50s	53 1/2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	32 1/2
10s	32 1/2
12s	33 1/2
14s	34
16s	35
20s	36 1/2
24s	37 1/2
26s	39
30s	40
36s	44
40s	47 1/2
40s ex.	52
50s	55
60s	59

Woolen Carpet, 3 and 4-ply	31
White Carpet, 3 and 4-ply	32
Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	29
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	29
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	30
12s, 2-ply	31
16s, 2-ply	34
20s, 2-ply	35
26s, 2-ply	37 1/2
30s, 2-ply	38 1/2

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	32
10s	32 1/2
12s	33 1/2
16s	35
20s	38

Southern Single Chain Warp	
10s	32 1/2
12s	33
16s	35
20s	36
26s	38
30s	39

Southern Single Skeins	
6s	31
8s	31 1/2
10s	32 1/2
12s	33
14s	34
16s	35
20s	36 1/2
22s	37 1/2
24s	38
26s	39
28s	40

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	31 1/2
10s	32
12s	32 1/2
14s	33
16s	33 1/2
18s	34
20s	34
22s	34 1/2
24s	35 1/2
26s	36
28s	36 1/2
30s	39
40s	46 1/2
50s	37 1/2

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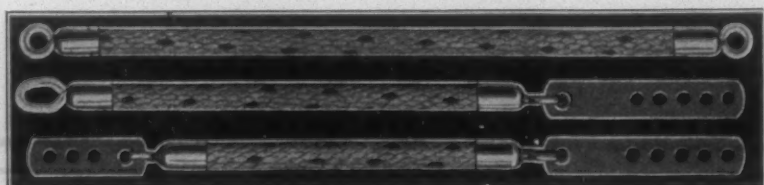
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WANT position as overseer weaving; 20 years experience on sheetings, drill duck, sateen, moleskin, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, etc., on all kinds of looms. Age 40 and good references. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill. Superintendent in present position eleven years. Familiar with buying and selling. Best references. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer of fly frames, or as second hand in carding, or card grinder. 15 years experience. Have other help for the mill. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Know the work from ground up on print cloth sheeting drills and colored work. Eleven years as superintendent and manager for one mill which was sold; left me unemployed. Age 49, good references. Married. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with jacquard and fine silk weaves as well as all others. Thoroughly capable experienced and efficient. Best of references. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience, and best of references as to character and ability. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Would accept position as carder or spinner in large mill. If any chance for advancement soon. Ten years as superintendent on present job. Age 37, best of references. No. 5535.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer large weave room. Can get results in increased production, better quality, lower cost, less waste, and get the willing and cheerful co-operation of help. No. 5526.

WANT position as engineer master mechanic or assistant. Want mills needing engineering advice to write me. Am not connected with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Guarantee results. No. 5527.

WANT positions as overseer cloth room. Eight years experience on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheeting, drill, duck, sateen, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, and familiar with all kinds of looms. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weave mill. Eleven years as superintendent at present place. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer on fly-frames, card grinder or second hand in carding 15 years experience and good references. Other help in family. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent fancy or jacquard weave mill. Long experience, unblemished record and good references. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent and manager. Know the business from the ground up, on print cloth, sheeting, drills and colored work. Age 49. Eleven years with mill which has been sold. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience and the best of references. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Or as carder and spinner if chance of early promotion. On present job 10 years. Age 37. References. No. 5535.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Several years experience on sheeting, drills and duck. Best of references. No. 5536.

WANT position as master mechanic. Married, age 35, 14 years experience in mechanical and electrical work. Several years master mechanic. No. 5537.

WANT position as master mechanic. 19 years experience in mill shops. Eight years master mechanic on electric power. Can change on short notice. No. 5538.

WANT position as superintendent. Several years experience on white goods, many years with the same company. Good references. No. 5539.

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WANT position as roll coverer. 20 years experience in roll covering and as yard overseer. Want large job and can go anywhere. Age 38, and strictly sober. No. 5541.

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WANT position as overseer carding. Age 33. Have 16 years experience in carding. Will go anywhere in the South. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5543.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience. On present job several years. Best qualifications and good character. No. 5544.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning. A thorough cotton man. Know how and what it takes to make good yarn. Married. No. 5545.

WANT position as overseer weaving, in plain mill; many years experience, and best of references. No. 5546.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years on both wet and dry finishing, white and colored goods, such as gingham, shirting, handkerchiefs, rayon filled goods, print cloth. Age 40. Married. Best of references. No. 5547.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in spinning in a large mill. Age 33, married, sober, and good references. No. 5548.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. 15 years experience in yarn and cloth manufacture. I. C. S. diploma. Best references. No. 5549.

WANT position as overseer weaving in small plain mill, or as second hand in weaving in larger mill. Age 39, best references. Now taking I. C. S. course. No. 5550.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy. Age 45. Two boys in family to work, one a weaver the other a loom-fixer. 10 years with one mill company. Best of references. No. 5551.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning in large mill or both carding and spinning in smaller mill. Or position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of references. No. 5552.



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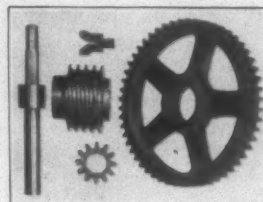
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 Rhvne, Moore & Thies
Textile Dryers—
 American Moistening Co.
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Textile Gums—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.

Stein, Hall & Co.
 Chas. H. Stone
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Textile Machinery Specialties—
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Soda—
 J. B. Ford Co.
 Mathieson Alkali Works
Thermometers—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.
Thermostats—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.
Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—
 H & B American Machine Company.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Washburn
Trademarking Machines—
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Transfer Stamps—
 Kaumagraph Co.
Transmission—
 S. K. F. Industries.
 T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Transmission Belts—
 Charles Bond Co.
 Graton & Knight Co.
 E. F. Houghton & Co.
Transmission Machinery—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 Link-Belt Company.
 Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
 T. B. Woods Sons Co.
Toilets—
 Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Transmission Silent Chain—
 Link-Belt Co.
 Morse Chain Co.
 Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
Traveler Cups—
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Trucks (Mill)—
 W. T. Lane & Dros.
 Rogers Fibre Co.
Trucks for Pin Boards—
 Washburn
Tube Dyeing Machinery—
 B. Thies, Inc.
Tubes (Paper)—
 Sonoco Products Co.
Turbines (Steam)—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Tubing (Seamless Steel)—
 Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Twister Rings—
 Draper Corporation.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Twisting Machinery—
 Collins Bros. Machine Co.
 Draper Corporation.
 H & B American Machine Company
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Whitin Machine Works
Varnishes—
 The Glidden Co.
Vacuum Extractors—
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Ventilating Apparatus—
 American Moistening Co.
 Parks-Cramer Co.
 The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Ventilating Fans—
 B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Warp Drawing Machines—
 Barber-Colman Co.
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Warpers—
 Barber-Colman Co.
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
 Draper Corporation.
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
 T. C. Entwistle Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Warp Conditioners—
 E. F. Houghton & Co.
Warp Dressing—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
 Bosson & Lane
 Hart Products Corp.
 Seydel Woolley Co.
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
 Chas. H. Stone
Warp Sizing—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Borne, Scrymser Co.
 Stein, Hall & Co.
 Chas. H. Stone
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Warp Stop Motion—
 Draper Corporation.
 R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Warp Tying Machinery—
 Barber-Colman Co.
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.
 Sipp Machine Co.
Washers (Fibre)—
 Rogers Fibre Co.
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Whitin Machine Works
 Woonsocet Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Waste Presses—
 Economy Baler Co.
Water Controlling Apparatus—
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Water Wheels—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane
 General Dyestuff Corp.
 Hart Products Corp.
 Marston, Jno. P. Co.
 Seydel Chemical Co.
 Seydel Woolley Co.
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
 Lincoln Electric Co.
Whizzers—
 Tolhurst Machine Works
Winders—
 Abbott Machine Co.
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.
 Foster Machine Co.
 Universal Winding Co.
Winders (Skein)—
 Foster Machine Co.
 Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—
 Carrier Engineering Corp.
 Parks-Cramer Co.
Yarn Conditioning Machines—
 The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
 C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
Yardage Clocks—
 T. C. Entwistle Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Tension Device—
 Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Presses—
 Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
 Economy Baler Co.
Yarns (Cotton)—
 American Yarn and Processing Co.
 Mauney Steel Co.
Yarns (Mercerized)—
 American Yarn and Processing Co.
 Mauney Steel Co.
Yarn Testing Machines—
 Scott, Henry L. & Co.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Waste Press

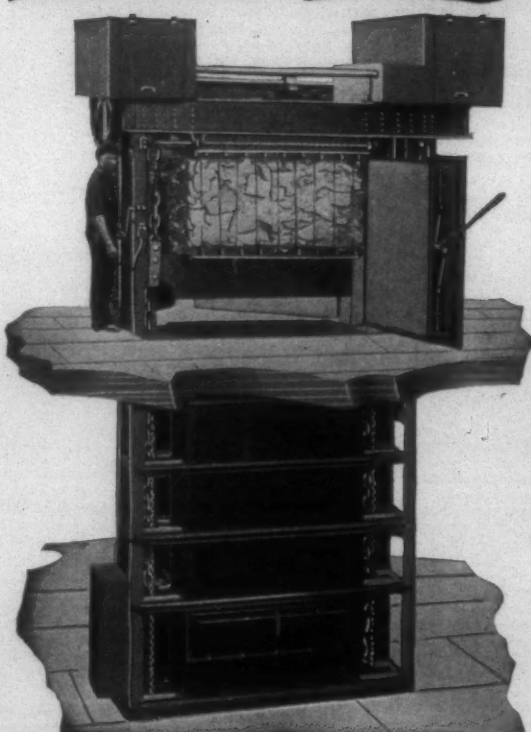
Up-Stroke
Hydraulic
Performance,
Electric
Operated

Saves

First Cost
Pits
Floor Space
Labor
Operating Costs

Presses for Waste,
Cloth, Yarn, etc.

Largest Line in U. S.



ECONOMY BALER CO.,

ANN ARBOR,
DEPT. T. B., MICH.

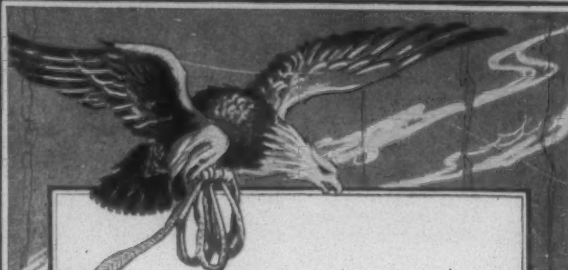
The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
 Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas
 W. H. Gibson

Griffin, Ga.
 W. T. Osteen

Greenville, S. C.,
 W. W. Greer



LEADERSHIP

Quality, both in raw material and workmanship, has placed BARBER Spinning and Twisting Tapes to the forefront. Add to this the "knowing how" of many years' experience and the determination to maintain our own high standards. For ultimate satisfaction specify BARBER TAPE.

Barber Manufacturing Company
Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER
SPINNING & TWISTING TAPES

B.S. Roy & Son Co.
ESTABLISHED 1868
Textile Grinding Machinery
Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

**Grinders for the
Textile Industry**

The problems of the textile mill have been continuously studied by us, with the result that Cotton Card Grinders, Napper Roll Grinders, Calender Roll and other Grinders have been perfected and improved to the highest point of efficiency.

In 1868 B. S. Roy invented the traverse grinder which completely revolutionized card grinding. In the sixty years that have followed ROY GRINDERS have been specified for accuracy and long life under hard usage.



ROY GRINDERS are
Standard Equipment
in Textile Mills
Everywhere



LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Baskets

Built into every Lane product is that inherent quality, strength, a natural result of practical designing and the employment of highest grade raw materials, exclusively.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOTEL IMPERIAL

Broadway at Thirty-second Street
New York City

**Radial Center of All
Transportation Lines**

*Within Walking Distance of
Everything Running*

RATES

One Person

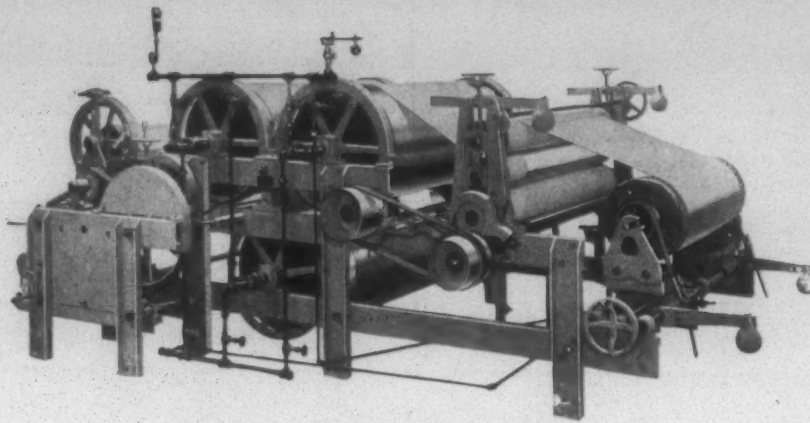
Rooms Without Bath	\$2.00 up
Rooms With Bath	2.50 up

Two Persons

Rooms Without Bath	\$3.50 up
Rooms With Bath	4.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	6.00 up

Your Valued Patronage Solicited

THE JOHNSON WARP-SIZING MACHINE



PATENTED WARP-SIZING MACHINE NO. 81

Successfully used and recommended by the leading producers of yarns and the largest manufacturers of RAYON, CELANESE, SILK and MIXED fabrics, in the United States and foreign countries.

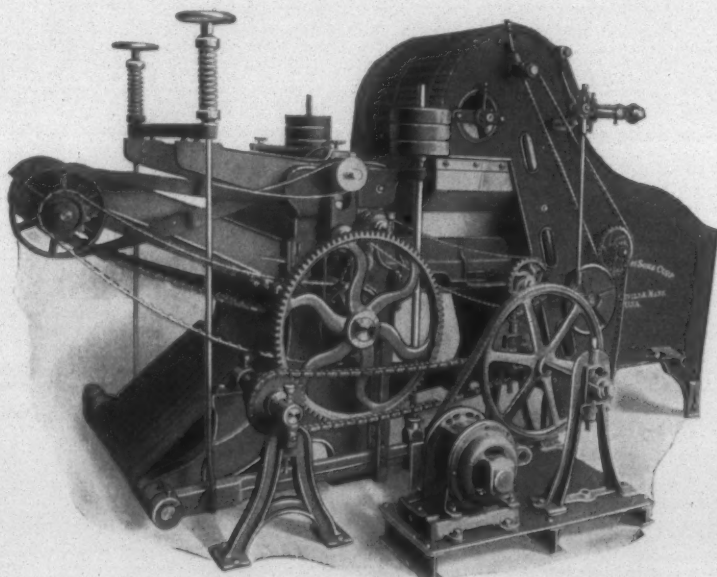
Will size warps with the fewest as well as with the greatest possible number of ends. Excellent for rayon stripes in cottons.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON .: 10 Ramapo Ave. .: Paterson, N. J.

British Representative
TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED
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G. G. SLAUGHTER
Charlotte, North Carolina, U. S. A.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

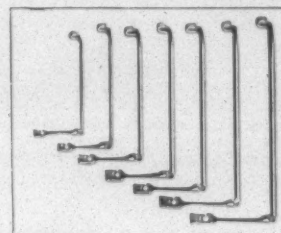
This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP, Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



**Time
Saved
Increases
Profits**

Not only does the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., manufacture Flyer Pressers that have gained a wide reputation for dependability—but Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Lifting Rods and Top Rolls, of a quality that is recognized as super-standard by the Southern textile industry—Increasing demands attest to this.

It is the practice of this company to manufacture cotton mill machine parts that perform their functions efficiently, economically and in harmony with the other parts of the machine. Our complete understanding of the machinery enables us to secure these results—And they are factors that mean time saved and more profit for the mill owners.

*"Quality Features Built-in,
Not Talked-in"*

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Manufacturers, Overhauleds, and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY
Vice-Pres.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Spartan Mills Community Fair

The fourth annual Spartan Mills Community Fair, described as the largest and best ever held in that community, came to a close late last night with awarding of prizes to winners in the various exhibits. Prizes were furnished by merchants of the city.

Heavy crowds marked the two days of the fair, many persons from the city proper and the mill village attending. The crowds were much larger than last year, officials of the fair stated.

Many Exhibits

Two buildings and a large tent were required to house the many exhibits, booths and the midway. Canning, cooking, sewing and similar exhibits were placed in the gymnasium of the community. The poultry exhibits were in a nearby dwelling house and a miniature midway containing lunch stands and a number of entertainment booths was enclosed in a large tent.

G. C. Sattles, community work director, and Miss Pearl Edwards, Wesley house worker, had general supervision of the fair. They were assisted by large committees. Much more interest than ever before was manifested in the fair this year, Mr. Sattles said last night.

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I've been reading the HOME SECTION of the BULLETIN a long time, also the BULLETIN. But so far, have never seen Gibsonville mentioned in either. So I'm letting you know what a beautiful place it is. Gibsonville is called "The City of Roses," and could you see it in the summer, you would say it was rightly named. We have one very large cotton mill here, one yarn mill; and one hosiery mill. And though small, it's a very industrious little

town. Mr. Roundtree, is our superintendent; Mr. W. T. Brown, overseer weaving; Mr. J. T. Jennings, overseer spinning; Mr. Seagood, finishing room; Mr. Genninger, packing room; Miss George Clapp, our welfare worker, and a fine one—loved by all.

We have a nice welfare cottage, the mill girls meeting every Monday night and always have good classes. We also have four churches,—good ones, and a small fire department.

Now, Aunt Becky, should this be printed—I'll tell you more about our nice little town. And would like for you to pay us a visit. I've met you once several years ago in Charlotte, and am sure that all here, would like to.

CLUB GIRL.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have just been reading about the big dinner in Greenville, and I sure do wish that I could have been there. I am sure I would have enjoyed the talks and eats.

We had a somewhat similar get-together meeting last Sunday at the Shannon church, dinner being served on the grounds. The ladies of Shannon all brought well filled baskets. A big washpot full of peas and pot meat and a 30-gallon washpot of Brunswick stew in addition to the baskets provided more than enough for the three hundred present.

After dinner our Sunday school presented a fine program. Visiting preachers and notables also helped out with fine talks. Everyone seemed to be happy, and, in fact, if you want to see a happy bunch of folks, just come to Shannon.

The day was ideal for the meeting, and, indeed, we have had wonderful weather the past week, Jack Frost having twice visited us here in the mountains.

Mr. Freeman, our new master me-

chanic, is quickly familiarizing himself with his job, and he is being given plenty to do since the new machinery started to come in for carding and twisting.

Mr. G. W. Nelson's little girl has been quite sick for the past week, but she is reported as convalescent.

We are also very sorry to report that our vice-president, Mr. Kelly, was called back to Passaic, N. J., on account of the death of his son.

Mrs. J. C. Allred's father and mother have come to live with her for awhile. We are glad to have these good people with us.

Mr. T. M. Digsby has bought a new Ford. Good luck to you, Tom. You'll need it.

The work on the new mill is progressing very rapidly now and it will not be long before it will be ready for the new machinery.

SHANNON.

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA.

Russellville Unit, Alabama Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I wonder if there's room for me? As we are just beginning to start this mill up, I must let you hear from us. We ran our first bale of cotton last week, with Mr. A. N. Martin as superintendent; Mr. R. L. Pope as carder, spinner, spooling and warping; Mr. Parks as weaver, slasher and cloth room.

This is going to be one of the prettiest little mill's in Alabama. It's only a 10,000 spindle mill, but we are proud of it, as this is the only mill Russellville has; we hope to have the mill in full operation in a week or so.

Now, Aunt Becky, if you ever come to Alabama, you surely must come to see us. We'd be so glad to have you visit us. I'm so delighted with your books, and stories in the HOME SECTION. My husband's been taking the BULLETIN for years.

RUSSELL.

Becky Ann's Own Page

A CHINAMAN'S ENGLISH

A newspaper in one of China's larger cities has added an English section, and announces that fact in this picturesque if not wholly accurate English:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of it and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in border sombre. Staff has each one been colleged and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements."

CURIOSITY

"Weah-you-ll bin?"
"Looking foah work."
"Man! Man! Yoah cur'osity gonna git you into trouble yit."

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mills

Reverend Stevenson preached a wonderful sermon in honor of Mr. Joseph J. Bradley, Sr., who was our agent until his death six years ago, and loved by every man, woman and child who knew him. His cheerful friendliness and generous spirit, brought happiness to all, and he will never be forgotten.

But we are not left desolate. Mr. Joseph J. Bradley, Jr., is a "chip from the old block," and is carrying out his father's high ideals. He and our good superintendent, Mr. V. W. Lovell, pull together to make this a good town, and a good place to call "home."

The Seniors of J. J. B. High School and the Girl Scouts, had fine Halloween entertainments. The Seniors will present their annual play, "He's My Pal," November 12th. Dorothy Haines, the "Wonder Girl" and Company, will entertain us November 19th.

Eight Scout girls recently passed the Court of Honor, "tenderfoot tests." With Miss Mildred Wells in charge, the "Hikers Club" hiked to Brim Springs, recently and had a weinie roast.

LEARNING MORE.

WALHALLA, S. C.

Victor-Monaghan Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

As this is my first attempt to represent our village I will give a brief sketch of our situation: We are located just at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the upper part of Oconee county, about 1400

feet above the sea level;—just the place for life.

We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Adger Campbell of Greenville, in our midst. Mr. Campbell has accepted a position here as Y. M. C. A. manager, and is showing a great interest in improving our Y. M. C. A. The community is delighted to co-operate with him in his work.

Miss Victoria Cobb of Central Memorial College, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cobb.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Elliott spent Sunday afternoon in Liberty with relatives.

Mr. J. W. Moore (boss weaver) delightfully entertained all his loom fixers, including Superintendent W. P. Leister and Mr. Ballenger; secretary, by giving them a supper at the Walhalla Hotel, Saturday night.

The B. Y. P. U. quarterly meeting held at Comeross last Sunday afternoon, was largely attended by all of our unions, Seniors and Juniors, Intermediates. We all enjoyed many interesting talks.

Miss Helen English spent the week-end in Seneca, visiting friends and relatives.

Dan Leister and Cleland Hunt of Clemson College spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Leister, and Mr. and Mrs. Burt Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Cartee of Toaco, Ga., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd English.

The Methodist Sunday school had an interesting program at the church Saturday night, at the end of "Childhood and Youth" week. Rev. L. H. Kingman of Seneca delivered an interesting talk to the fathers and mothers.

Misses Sloan and Ruby Williams of Long Creek, spent the week-end with home folks.

We all are sorry to learn of Miss Myrtle Fletcher's illness, and hope for her a speedy recovery.

The boys and girls are getting prepared for a better basket ball team than ever; hope we succeed in our determination.

B. W.

STONEWALL, MISS.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines, as I have not seen anything in the HOME SECTION, from our little town, which is very beautiful, and our mill company is all that can be desired. Mr. J. R. Brown is as good a man as I ever worked for, and I have worked for a large number in my day.

We have three churches and a High School. It is only 18 miles to

Meridan, and is just a nice motor ride.

We have a nice store, Postoffice, bank and a drug store, and one of the most beautiful mill villages in the South, and pure artesian water.

With all this, you may know the health of our community is good.

A GOOD SPORT.

WAXHAW, N. C.

Rodman-Heath Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We sure did have a wonderful time here last Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, a Methodist minister from Monroe, preached for us at the 3 o'clock service and made a most beautiful talk, taking for his text the 12th verse of the 11th chapter of Romans. Mr. Phillips is a gifted speaker and a wonderful preacher; he and his wife also sang "What Shall We Do With Mother?" No more beautiful song has ever been printed than this, according to the writer's view.

Our Sunday school here at the chapel on the village is growing with each Sunday; we now have on a contest; the losers will have to treat the winners to an oyster supper, Christmas, when our contest closes. Mr. C. M. Carter is captain for the married men, although he is an old bachelor. Verler Rowell is captain for the young girls; Mrs. W. P. Mullis is captain for the married women; with Mr. Chas. Ivey in charge of the young boys. We don't believe the married men will have to buy any oysters, for when Carter sets his head to win, you had better watch him.

There was a tacky party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mullis last Saturday night; they report having a jolly hang-up time with Mr. Henry Blythe winning first prize. (But Henry told the writer he had on his very best suit of clothes!) Miss Mildred Gable won the second prize.

Among those who were in the contest besides the winners were Hattie Plattenburger, Clyde Plattenburger, Annie Mae Stanton, Pauline Gable, from Charlotte, Eula Mullis, Carrie Newell, Hugh Broom, Theo. Mullis, Nay Mullis and others.

Mrs. Jennie Ivey's Sunday school class went on a big hickory nut hunt Saturday afternoon and report a jolly big time. Those going were Mrs. Ivey, Mrs. Lola Pressley, Lacie Godfrey, Lola Mullis, Billie Pressley, Ruth Brown, Jack Brown, little Louise Brown, Bill Godfrey, Eva Mullis, Frances Pressley and T. W. Pressley.

When we have such preachers as Mr. Phillips to talk to us, we do not have to put a little boy up in gallery

like the preacher found in his church on Sunday. A minister was horrified one Sunday morning to see a boy in the gallery of the church pelting his hearers in the pews below with acorns; as the good man looked up the boy cried out: "You tend to your preaching, Mister, I'll keep them awake!"

MOLLIE.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Section Men Appreciate the Bulletin

Aunt Becky:

Please allow us space to thank our good friend, President Zack Wright for the many kind favors shown us and especially, for giving us the BULLETIN and HOME SECTION. He knows that down in our hearts, we are ambitious to succeed, and he never fails to provide us with everything possible that will help us spiritually, physically and mentally.

We want Mr. Wright to know that we sincerely appreciate everything he does for us. We are going to read and study the Bulletin every week, and learn everything we can through this medium, which is a splendid education for any young man who will take it.

And not in words only, but in loyal service day by day, we will try to show our gratitude to Mr. Wright. Aunt Becky, do you wonder that everybody stays here?

THE SECTION MEN,
Newberry Cotton Mills

HIGH POINT, N. C.

Pickett Mill News

Politics seems to be most of the talk around our village.

They have built a new addition to our mill; it is almost completed and we are expecting 24 new cards in this week.

Misses Zola and Mary Romize returned home Wednesday, after a three weeks visit in Newport, Tenn.

Mrs. Deamie Childers and father, Mr. John Candell of Hanes, have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Carter.

Mrs. Bell Allgood just returned home after spending the week-end with relatives in Courtnay, N. C.

Mrs. M. W. Childress and three children of Hanes, N. C., returned to their home today after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. C. B. Carter.

We are glad to say everybody seems to be in good health around our mill; there is no one sick as we can learn.

Aunt Becky, we are always glad to get the HOME SECTION for we like to read all the good news, and especially the story; it is just fine.

MAGGIE.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Mill Community News.

Attendance and interest in Smyre Sunday school continues to increase. The school is very proud of the fact that it now has four organized Wesley Bible classes. Mr. N. W. Holland's class of young men is chartered under the name of Young Americans. Mrs. S. A. Lanier's class of young ladies is Cheerful Workers. The men's class taught by Mr. M. C. Ewing is known as Men's Wesley Bible Class. The class of ladies taught by Mrs. Marshall Dilling is known as the Dillmyre Class. In selecting this name the class wished to show their appreciation of Mrs. Dilling, who has taught the class for the past five years, and also to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smyre, who are so keenly interested in the welfare and progress of the Smyre church.

Rev. A. C. Gibbs, of Canton, N. C., preached at the morning service last Sunday. He brought a very helpful message to a large congregation.

Rev. R. M. Hauss, of Badin, N. C., a former pastor of Smyre church, had charge of the services at the evening worship hour. Mr. Hauss has many warm friends at Smyre, who are always delighted to have him visit them.

A birthday dinner was given in honor of Mr. C. E. McGinnas at his home here last Sunday and came as a surprise to Mr. McGinnas. A large number of friends and relatives gathered at the McGinnas home for this occasion and a very pleasant day was spent. The dinner was served from tables in the yard of the McGinnas home and devotional services appropriate for the occasion were conducted by Rev. Zebb Grigg, of Cherryville, a close and dear friend of the family. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee Beam, of Cherryville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Beam, of Waco, N. C.; Prof. Alphonso Beam, of Lincolnton, N. C.; Zebb Griggs, of Cherryville, N. C.; Mrs. Edna Crouse and family, of Smyre. Mrs. Crouse is a daughter of Mr. McGinnas. Mr. and Mrs. Claud Steward, of Clover, S. C., Mrs. Steward also is a daughter of Mr. McGinnas.

HALEYVILLE, ALA.

New Alabama Mill to Start Soon With Elaborate Celebration.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We feel very proud of our village and mill, although the mill has not started running yet. Our village houses are built bungalow style, with the very latest equipment.

The 12th of November is to be the opening day of the mill, although a small amount of cotton is to be sent through this week as a test to be sure everything is in tip-top condi-

tion. The opening day is going to be celebrated extensively here in our little city. Programs, parades and an elaborate banquet is to be given on that date in honor of the opening of our little plant.

We feel very proud of the men who are backing us, too. Probably you would be interested in knowing just who they are:

Mr. Paul A. Redmond, vice-president of Alabama Mills Company.

Mr. Roscoe Roberts, general superintendent. Mr. Roberts was formerly with C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. S. L. Bolton, who was also formerly with C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company at Dallas, Texas, is our local superintendent.

Mr. Harry Adkins, from Stroud-Holcomb Cotton Mill in Birmingham, Ala., is our overseer of carding and spinning.

Mr. J. E. Boslick, who was also formerly with C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company of Dallas, Texas, is our overseer of weaving.

Mr. R. H. Hicks, formerly with C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company at McKinney, Texas, is to be our cloth room overseer.

It must seem like all of our men come from C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, but we feel that we are very lucky to be able to get such capable men. These men have been tried and have been found true to every test, and we want the whole world to know that we are proud of them.

"BETTY JEAN."

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time, day and night with plenty of good contented help.

Mr. W. H. Sanders is superintendent; Mr. Harrison Ingle is day carder, Mr. Yoyd Johnson, second hand; Mr. Len Baucom, comb fixer, and Mr. George West, card grinder; Mr. Homer Albright, day spinner, and Mr. Bob Wright, second hand; Mr. Will Lynn, is night carder, assisted by Mr. Willis Davis and Mr. Bob Quarles; Mr. Mack McKee is night spinner, assisted by Mr. J. D. Huggins; Mr. Vernon Lawe, is master mechanic.

Aunt Becky, when you find a better set of men than these you will find them walking the golden streets.

Messrs. Harrison Ingle, Homer Albright, Will Lyn and Mack Michel, attended the Textile Exposition in Greenville on Thursday.

Tell "Polly," of Kings Mountain, to give us a lot of Grace Church news.

I guess you all had a great time in Greenville.

The story is sure fine so far, and

"No Body's Business" is always good.

Aunt Becky, come to see us some time; I just know you would like the Ruby. And we would all be glad to have you.

Good luck to the Bulletin and Home Section.

Messrs. Lon Baucom, comber fixer at Ruby, Frank Stine, comber fixer at Seminole, and Earl Stine, comber fixer at Victory, motored to Lincolnton Sunday for a visit with friends.

Mr. B. H. Ingle, overseer carding, and a bunch of his friends visited in High Shoals Sunday afternoon and attended church services at Lincolnton Sunday night.

Mr. George West and two sons, Obags and Dan, spent the week-end with Mr. West's brother in Cleveland county.

Mr. Farney Lowe, our popular master mechanic, is having a radio installed in his home. Seems to be getting ready for election returns Nov. 6th.

Miss Lottie Thompson, Misses Lega, Letha and Nellie Hinson have returned from the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Miss Sara Grice is recovering from an illness of several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Welch and children, of South Gastonia, were recent visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Grice.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rickman are visiting in West Mills, N. C.

"Aunt Becky," you say "boils eliminate meanness. If the one on the back of my neck 'eliminates' according to the way it hurts, I sure will be a good little fellow when it gets well. Sure I'll be a June bug instead of a

BUMBLE BEE.

P. S. Listen, Aunt Becky, when you come to the Ruby, if my overseer, Mr. Ingle, tells you about my combers running bad words, don't you believe him. He sure has it in for me, and if you listen to him you'll think I've been drinking moonshin.

The Bumble Bee.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines to let people know that Bennettsville is on the map. It's a little town near Darlington, not far from Laurel Hill, N. C., and nine miles from McColl, S. C. It is more commonly known as "the best little town in Dixie."

Mr. O. L. Derrick, is our superintendent; he is a big hearted man and a Clemson football star. G. C. Rambow is overseer of spinning; B. A. Robertson, overseer carding; J. T. Johnson, overseer spooling and warping.

The mill has 45,000 spindles, makes No. 23 yarn, and runs day and night, with plenty of help.

Our friend in Alabama wrote about the cat fish that weighed 100 pounds. I don't doubt it,—but I expect it took a big load of them to weigh that much. I know a man in Alabama who made nine bales of cotton on one acre. How? Oh it took him nine years to do it.

Cold weather has come, and now we can get out our overcoats again. "Shannon," of Shannon, Ga., please write often; we enjoy your letters.

Aunt Becky, next time you visit Laurel Hill, be sure to run down to see us for a little while.

Sorry to report that Miss Sallie Lyles and Miss Ruth Grant are in the Hospital here, but glad to report that they are much improved and will soon be home.

Our new hospital has been started and it won't be long before it is ready for patients; and they must soon improve, here in the "Garden spot of the Sunny South."

AN OLD HEAD.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Canebrake Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

What a pleasure it was to meet and shake hands with you and Mr. Clark and so many of the correspondents. A good looking bunch I must say.

The most interesting talks I ever heard and Gee McGee's joke wasn't bad! I just had to talk out of school and tell it. Many thanks to one and all who made it possible for me to be present at this meeting and the wonderful dinner.

The Death Angel visited our town and called Mr. J. C. Holt, who was seventy-seven years old; he was making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Osmer.

Mr. G. W. Miller and family were called to Birmingham on account of a serious accident to Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. J. W. Leach.

Mr. Major Robinson and Miss Effie Williamson were married last week.

Miss Margaret Buckner has returned home after spending a few days with Miss Inez Morgan at Meridan, Miss.

Mr. Albert Nance and his mother, Mrs. M. E. Nance, motored to Lindon on business.

Mr. T. W. Leach, of Birmingham, is with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Miller.

Mrs. Steeger and daughter, Birdie, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. W. J. Buckner.

Mrs. Ray Phares, of McAllen, Texas, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. E. Nance.

Mrs. Jones has returned home after spending several months with her mother, Mrs. Carter, in Mississippi.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Neel Greer, a fine boy.

If you want to enjoy yourself go to Mr. V. S. Yelverton's. He has an "At-Water-Kent."

Mrs. M. Guthrie and family motored to Meridan, Miss., to attend the funeral and burial of Mrs. Guthrie's sister, Mrs. Tanner.

Mr. and Mrs. Spot Guthrie motored to Meridan, Miss., recently.

The new story gets better and better every week; we all enjoy reading it so much,—and, to know the writer personally makes the story much sweeter.

BILLY JOE.

LANGLEY, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

We have a fine bunch of big fellows here, always ready to serve, and always smiling.

Mr. W. R. McElveen, the superintendent, and all his overseers are churchworkers, and one hundred per cent for the community welfare.

The Young Ladies and Senior Women's classes entertained the Young men and Senior classes, at a dinner last Friday night, at the Masonic Hall, after a big contest between the classes of the Baptist Sunday school, in which the men won,—something very unusual and greatly to the credit of our men.

Messrs. J. W. Duncan and Crepps Gunter, visited Aiken, Sunday. John wears a smile that wins every time, and enjoys himself, and scatters sunshine wherever he goes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt and little J. T., Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Poteat and family, motored to Augusta, Ga., Aiken and Edgefield, S. C., Sunday, after church.

We are having a grand revival at the Methodist church this week, with Rev. Taylor, of Batesburg doing the preaching. Large crowds are attending, and much interest is manifested, which we are sure will result in a larger church membership.

The card room section men, of both day and night forces, of No. 1 and No. 2 Mills are to have a business meeting and an oyster and fish supper Monday night. The purpose of this get-together meeting, is to cement friendship and strengthen the co-operation. Superintendent McElveen and all the ministers of the town, will be honor guests. How we do wish that our good friend, W. A. Hadaway of Shannon, Ga., could be with us—only it is like filling a cement mixer, to try to fill that big boy up!

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt visited Millen, Ga., recently and their little son, J. T., contracted pneumonia on the return trip, but is now getting along nicely.

THREE BLACK CROWS.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER V

Emily and the twins attended Sunday school and church Sunday morning at the pretty little white Baptist church, which was near their home, going in company with a couple of the welfare ladies who called for them. In the absence of the teacher Emily was asked to take charge of the Junior Baraca class—a crowd of boys from 14 to 16—where Paul was assigned. Paul went to the Junior Philathea class and was enthusiastic in her praise of the teacher, Miss Minnie Gray.

In the afternoon Emily thought of calling on her sister, but concluded she would wait and let Sam show his hand. She didn't want Nell to be the recipient of his wrath. She almost knew he had been there to look for her and was laboring under a severe strain between apprehension and suspense.

About 3 o'clock, several ladies on their way to the library, which was open for the first time, and in charge of Capt. Smitherman and his wife, called for Emily and the children to accompany them.

Paul and Paula, possessing their mother's literary tastes, scanned the well-filled book shelves with eager sparkling eyes, and hungry hearts.

Captain and Mrs. Smitherman, radiating with good fellowship and a delightful sense of successful achievement of cherished plans, welcomed every one cordially and showed their visitors over the lovely and well equipped building with an air of pardonable pride. Exclamations of delightful surprise made their kind old faces beam with smiles and they received with beautiful-grace the showers of appreciative thanks and compliments.

"It has been the dream of my life to have a building of this kind for my people," said the old gentleman, "and now, if they will appreciate and use it, and take advantage of the opportunities offered, I shall feel that some good has been accomplished.

"Oh! Paula!" whispered Paul, excitedly motioning her to come to where he sat at a reading table. "Do look here!" And he pointed to an article on the local page—his eyes round and wondering, his lips quivering. And Paula read the same piece of news which had that very afternoon so affected their father.

"I wonder who wrote that darned lie!" whispered Paul shaking with rage.

Paula stared at the page, read and re-read the amazing assertions which proclaimed her father to be all that the fondest heart had dreamed. She almost felt that it was true! She gasped:

"Oh, perhaps Daddy's been looking for us, found us out, was interviewed by a reporter and—and—"

"And told all these lies?" interrupted Paul in an ex-

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Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

ANOTHER LETTER TO MRS. E. E.

Anderson, S. C., March 28, 1928.

Mrs. E. E. E.,
Elberton, Georgia,
Dear Mrs. Ease:—

I am sorry the history of my life (which you requested me to write not long ago) didn't please you. Your letter was rough, and it laid me out all right, but I thought it would be nice stuff to put in the paper, so I "ran" it thru "Nobody's Business." It took well at points where I am known. Nearly everybody talks about me since I left the Baptist church.

I thought my "history" was pretty complete, and I can't understand why you did not appreciate it. I believe I did fail to say that I quit nursing sugar-tits at my fifth birthday. Maybe you don't know what a sugar-tit was, as they ain't now. They have passed into the dullness of oblivion along with petticoats and shimmies.

I discovered from your last letter that you have a husband and are now living with him. I had hoped you were a widow. (I like widows and grape fruit). I am sorry he weighs over 200 pounds, but maybe that's your fault, a-doing all his work. Anyway, I ain't seeking no notoriety with no 200-pound he-male, but I would not mind taking dinner with you at your camp-meeting next summer.

Your are mistaken; I don't operate a goober parcher. I had one once, but had to go into bankruptcy onner count of the policemen taking a big handful every time they passed my place of business and 2 of them walked that beat regular. I took up doing fancy work shortly thereafter, but the women soon began to wear short dresses and paint; and ever since then—nobody ain't had no time to look at fancy work, and I busted again.

I've been engaged in different lines of business during the past 5 years. I made mumble-peggs during 1920. I hunted golf bal's thru 1921. I minded flies at a livery stable all of 1922. In 1923, I went into the chicken business, but my old hen died. I took up honey-making in 1924, but got stung again; the wind blowed over my bee gum. I was traffic cop for a speak-easy in 1925. Worked for the county with a crowd thru 1926. I played marbles all last year, and at present—I am busy hunting a job that will permit me to sit down all the time. Have you anything to offer?

Anyway, we understand one another better than we useter. Let me know when your husband goes off on his vacation, and I'll stay at home closer than ever.

Forever yours,

GEE MCGEE.

UNSELFISH

Teacher—"It gives me great pleasure to mark you 85 on your examination."

Jimmy—"Why not make it 100 and give yourself a real thrill?"

cited whisper, which attracted his mother's attention for a moment, as she followed the crowd to another department.

"Oh, no! Daddy wouldn't lie!" exclaimed Paula; "but newspaper folks generally embellish their articles—fix them up nice and attractive—jump at conclusions, perhaps; at least, Mamma says they do that sometimes, and often tells me to 'take a grain of salt' with some things we read."

"Well, I'll be darned if it doesn't get my goat!" declared Paul. "But I don't believe Daddy knows where we are—he'd have been here like blue blazes, before now. I wonder if I can take this paper home?"

"You can ask Captain Smitherman."

"You can have my paper," smiled Captain Smitherman, taking one from his pocket. "I know what you've found so interesting," he said, winking at Paul, as they all passed out of the building, and he turned to lock the door. "Send it to your papa."

When they were back in the cottage and alone, Paul, with a tragic air, gave his mother the paper and pointed out the disturbing bit of "news." Emily read it and her eyes filled with tears of mortification. She knew that some one of the welfare workers must have written it, believing that the version was true. What an awakening when Sam should come swooping down upon them, asserting his authority! That he would come, she did not doubt for a moment.

Her sister, Nell Hunter, was also puzzling over the paper, and wondering if she had really dreamed of Sam's visit and rage. She was at a loss to comprehend the meaning of it all. Well; she'd just drive down and take a look at that welfare building and see if she could get a glimpse of Emily and the children. Accordingly she called a taxi and telling the children she would be back soon, put her thoughts into action.

She was soon in front of the cottage, and seeing Emily on the porch, sprang to the ground and hurried forward.

Mrs. Hunter, though only two years older than Emily, looked much older; she was a widow; and, though owning her home, had no income except what she made at her sewing machine, and by renting out a couple of rooms. She had three children and was doing all in her power to keep them in school. She looked puzzled, perplexed and extremely anxious as she hurried up the walk, and Emily ran to greet her.

"You've been reading the Sunday paper, Nell?"

"Yes. But Sam Trent didn't look or act the part of 'a good citizen' or an 'exemplary husband and father' when I saw him yesterday evening. Emily, I knew he was ignorant, but he's worse—he's a brute. Why, child, I think he would have killed you!" And shuddering apprehensively, Mrs. Hunter dropped into a chair. "Tell me everything, you poor dear."

"Nell, you don't understand Sam. He's just a big spoiled baby—and it's the fault of his parents that he is not a leader among men today. There's not much to tell;

Sam wouldn't agree to have the children educated—and—well, I just took them and left,—that's all. I've saved a little money and have a good job—if I can hold it—and am going to give the children every possible chance. I'm expecting Sam every moment, to come and demand our return." And in spite of herself Emily's voice grew tremulous.

"Oh, Emily! This is terrible—you a grasswidow!" choked Mrs. Hunter. "But I don't blame you!"

"I shall be happier—I am happier than I've been as a wife," asserted Emily, her cheeks burning with shame.

"What will you do if Sam comes? Oh, he was terrible yesterday—I'm afraid for you."

"I shall reason with him if possible, defy him if I must," answered Emily, quietly. "Am hoping and praying for the best."

"But in heaven's name, how came that piece in the paper? If Sam could see and read it, surely he would be shamed into reason."

"One of the welfare ladies must have written or phoned that in this morning after a talk with me, in which I allowed her to think that this arrangement was by mutual agreement between Sam and me—though I did not say so," explained Emily. "That is the only way I can account for it."

"Have you thought of the difference it may make with Captain Smitherman, when he learns that you accepted his offer under false pretenses? He's a keen stickler for truth and honesty, Emily," continued the troubled older sister, very gravely. Emily turned pale and her brown eyes grew black with misery:

"Oh, Nell!" she gasped, "I had not thought of that! All thought has been centered in getting away from a life that was killing me by inches—I wanted only to be free from a bondage that had become unbearable."

"And yet, you can excuse Sam and call him a 'spoiled baby.' Emily, you are very much of a baby yourself, I fear, in that you want what you want and toddle after it regardless of consequences."

"Nell, help me pray that Sam will be reasonable!"

"Humph! If I pray for Sam at all it will be for his death!" declared Mrs. Hunter, bitterly.

"Sister!" exclaimed Emily in shocked tones. "Sam isn't ready to die—I don't want him to die! He's a good man in his way: he's done just as he was taught and raised to do, and—and—I'm not blaming him at all, for anything. It's in his blood; he can't help hating education,—so did his forefathers. As far back as one can trace the history of the Trents, they were all illiterate, but energetic,—considered time lost that was spent on books and placed brute strength far beyond moral and intellectual attainments. Sam's good, until he is crossed, and this is the first time I've ever defied him."

"If you had shown some spirit, and asserted your rights long ago, this might not have happened," said Mrs. Hunter thoughtfully. Then the children came in and Emily gave her sister a warning gesture at the same time leading her into the cottage.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I wish to say that words can not express my thanks to you and Mr. Clark for the good time shown me during my visit to the Textile Show, of October 17th. and also the nice dinner. Especially did I enjoy the fine talks made by you, Mr. Clark and the other fine mill men.

And oh! The singing, it was just splendid. "Aunt Becky," you have a nice bunch of "men" correspondents. All so jolly and full of pep. Yes, I will include the ladies too.

Our mill is still on full time and we are making up some lost time. The spinning department and carding are being equipped with steam heat. There is some new machinery being installed in the card room. Everything seems to be going on nicely at present; not any sickness as I can hear of lately.

Several weddings here since our last writing. Mr. J. F. Graham and Miss Nellie O'Kelley; Mr. Jimmie Lawless and Miss Irine Duvall, all of the Oconee Mill were lately united in holy wedlock.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Welborn were shoppers in Greenville, Saturday.

Mr. M. A. Bearden, of Fayetteville, N. C., paid Mr. Newton G. Hardie and other friends and relatives a visit during Textile Week.

Several from here including overseers, second hands, and section men, attended the Exposition. Every one reporting a wonderful Show.

Mr. H. D. Dickson underwent a slight operation on his foot last week, but is getting on nicely; losing only a few days from work.

Hello "Blue Bird," and "Little Willie," lots of love sent to both of you.

Hoping we can all meet again someday and recall the day we sang "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and "Down by the Old Mill Stream."

SUNSHINE.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

A revival is in progress at Grace M. E. Church this week. Rev. W. A. Patton is doing the preaching and Mr. Meek Wylie of Jonesville, S. C., is in charge of the music. It is being well attended.

The mills are all on full time here once more. The Dilling has started up night work again.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner Saturday, were Mr. Conners brother, Mr. Frank Conner, of the Union Section near Shelby, and Mr. R. L. Sisk of Shelby.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney and children, and Mrs. J. A. Davis visited in Ellenboro, N. C., Sunday.

We haven't had very much sickness here this fall and as yet no contagious diseases. Paul Navy is not doing so well at present. He has heart trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughy Champion, of near Shelby visited at Mr. M. L. Conner's Saturday.

POLLY.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village

Hello everybody! I'm so glad to have met so many of the correspondents, sorry they were not all there, for I certainly enjoyed the

trip to Greenville and the Textile Exposition, also, the dinner with "Aunt Becky" and the "Home Section" family. If any of you ever come to Selma, you are welcome at Sunset.

Members of the Lucky Girls Club entertained the executives of the Alabama Mill and the Sunset Mill Thursday night, October 25th, with a delightful dinner. The table was beautifully decorated in Halloween colors. The guests were: Messrs. J. W. Corley, W. R. Cook, W. M. Cook, L. A. Ward, C. S. Boyce, H. Davis, Lee Thornhill, John Carr, T. V. Timmermon and Rev. E. W. Roberts. Mr. J. W. Corley acted as toastmaster and Miss Josephine Lewis was hostess. Everyone seemed to have had a delightful time.

An oyster supper, given by the Lucky Girls Club, was an event of Saturday night, October 20th, and the profit made on this will be spent on new furniture for their club room.

The Sunset P. T. A. held the second meeting of the school year, Friday evening, October 26th at the community house. The program was arranged by Messrs. J. W. Corley and J. S. Booker. The topic for the month of October was, "Health in School and Community." Mr. J. W. Corley and Mr. Timmermon acted as hosts.

Miss Treble Booker celebrated her eighth birthday on October 15th, with a party. Those participating were, Jewel Sewel, Virginia Johnson, Trudie Mae Nichols, Louise and Wilma McTigue, Alice Taylor, Edith Kynard, Delois and Dorothy Ham, Daisy Gardner, Madeline Booker, Jaunita and Jeanell Murray. Games were played, after which, cake and punch were served.

Mrs. Powell and daughter, Lucille, left Monday for Birmingham, where they expect to spend some time.

Mr. V. L. Hendrix, who suffered a broken leg in an automobile accident in July, is very ill at his home. We trust that he will soon be on the road to recovery.

Mrs. O. D. Kynard, who has been ill for some time, is very much better now.

A series of Wednesday night services at the Sunset Methodist Church have been well attended. Dr. C. C. Daniels of the Church St. Methodist Church, assisted by Rev. Roberts in two services. Mr. Crook delivered a very interesting message last Wednesday night.

Mrs. T. A. Murray has as her guest, her mother, Mrs. Martha Church.

BLUE BIRD.

MARTINSVILLE, VA. Martinsville Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Every one had a jolly time at the Fair and was glad it stayed over for another day and night.

Mr. Robert Weddle is still unable to go back to work, but we hope he will soon be well again.

Mrs. Lula Massey who has been sick for some time, is better and able to get out again.

Miss Ivy Lokoy, who worked here some time ago, is back with us.

Mr. Rob Martin was visiting his brother, Mr. Clay Martin, last week.

Mrs. Coyt Edwards, who has been away for some time, is back at work again.

Mr. Archie Lavender went to the hospital Saturday, and had his tonsils removed. He is getting along just fine.

ROSIE MASSEY.

"Oh, how delightfully cosy! Why Emily, this is splendid! Everything new! Isn't it a treat to have pretty things?" chattered Mrs. Hunter admiringly, while the twins danced around enjoying her surprise and asking her dozens of questions concerning the birthday party of their cousin Helen.

"You ought to have brought one of your cows, Emily," finally said her sister. "The company has a splendid pasture and good stalls for all the cows in the village, and Paul could do the milking."

"Yes, I sure missed my cream gravy this morning," replied Paula.

"Well, I'll just go back home some afternoon this week and get old Bloss," affirmed Paul. "Daddy doesn't need two cows."

"Never mind, Paul, I guess we can buy all the milk and butter we need. We don't want a cow to fool with," replied Emily.

"Buy milk and and butter when at home it will be fed to the hogs?" exclaimed Mrs. Hunter. "Sister, you let Paul go after that cow—that is, if you do stay here," she added.

"If we stay?" repeated Paula, in alarm.

"You can bet we will stay," declared Paul, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, his feet wide apart as he eyed his aunt speculatively.

"Why, of course, you will! Who said you wouldn't?" laughed Mrs. Hunter as she passed out with many earnest invitations to the family to visit her.

Meantime, Sam Trent and George Beverly had eaten dinner and were planning their future.

"I don't see how you can bear to put up with no women folks around, except niggers," said Trent, to which Beverly answered:

"That will just suit me to the dot. I've never tied to one, and have batched quite a lot, so it will be like home to me. We won't have any one to disturb us and can be our own bosses. My! Trent, there's lots of gold in your make-up, and we're going to bring it to the surface to shine and dazzle, and astonish the whole community." Sam Trent's eyes grew wistful.

"I'm mighty glad you came along and knocked the fool outten me. If you hadn't done this very thing I would have disgraced myself, an' lost my wife forever. As it is, maybe I can win her back. I don't mean to let her know what I'm doin', though. Think I'll just let her entirely alone without no explanation or anything. She's plum disgusted with me, an' it would do no good to try to square things with her just now. If I drove her off by the way I acted, I'll win her back the same way. I won't ask her to come home till I know I can treat her white, nor till I git things fixed fit for her."

"I believe you are right, Trent. Oh, man! I'm going to like you!" exclaimed Beverly, with deep feeling, slapping Trent on the back.

(Continued Next Week)